Leatherneck

APRIL 1960

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30

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"Tun Tavern? "Aever heard of it!"



Although our rotund falstaffian friend has been known to sip a beaker of schnapps with the boys on the way home from the office, it's understandable that he never heard of the Philadelphia hostelry that was, 300 years after his day, to become the site of the Marine Corps' first recruiting office. But that doesn't excuse you from knowing that the Tavern's proprietor, Robert Mullan, was the Marine Corps' first recruiting officer. This, and literally dozens of other equally interesting facts can be found in the Guidebook for Marines, on sale at all Marine Exchanges for only \$1.50.

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

AGySgt Carlton E. Golden, senior DI and series NCO, demonstrated the horizontal butt stroke and vertical thrust to Pvts Steven A. Kingman and William C. Dalrymple. Both privates are undergoing recruit training at MCRDep, San Diego, Calif. AGySgt Charles B. Tyler, Leatherneck Staff Photographer, couldn't resist this month's cover shot showing a DI, recruits, a rifle and a bayonet—implements of a strong backbone for a ready Marine Corps.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least FIVE WEEKS before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address LEATHERNECK Magazine, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Send OLD address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent. POSTMASTER: If this magazine is addressed to a member of the United States military service, whose address has been changed by official orders, it may be forwarded except to overseas FPO's without additional postage. See section 157.4 Postal Manual. Send form 3579 to Leatherneck, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



Edited by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

LT PRESLEY O'BANNON'S GRAVE

Dear Sir:

As a former Marine I would like to know why Lt Presley O'Bannon's grave doesn't have a better monument over it. He is buried in the Frankfort, Ky. Cemetery. I have visited his grave many times and his gravestone is very dim and hard to read.

I think something should be done about this because he did contribute much to the traditions of the U. S. Marine Corps. Of course, all of the Marines know what he stood for and need not be told how gallant and heroic he and his few men were at Tripoli. Tens of thousands of civilians visit this cemetery every year and they come from all over the United States to see the monuments and headstones of the many important people. Can something be done so he will stand out among the other important people?

Wayne L. Shearer Dept. of Economic Security New Capitol Annex

Frankfort, Ky.

Yours is a very good question. Untortunately, getting funds for something of this nature isn't possible. However, it would be an excellent project for some civic or Marine Corps veterans group.—Ed.

REENLISTMENT OPTIONS

Dear Sir:

I entered the Marine Corps in October, 1954, and was released from active duty in October, 1957. I came back on active duty in March, 1958, for a period of three years.

According to MCO 1133.15A, an option may be granted a Marine on his first reenlistment only. When I came back on active duty after being out five months, I was given no option or choice of duty. I was ordered to the nearest Marine Corps installation.

I plan on reenlisting in the Marine Corps for six years and since my reenlistment bonus is going to be figured as my first reenlistment, I would rate the options guaranteed upon my reenlisting in the Marine Corps.

ASgt Joseph C. Raymond
LFTULANT, USNAB

Little Creek, (Norfolk) Va.

Head, enlisted Section, Military Personnel Procurement Branch, Personnel

MARINE DIVISION REUNIONS

Veterans of all six Marine divisions will gather in the nation's capital June 24-26 for the second concurrent reunion in Marine Corps history. They will combine ranks for most of the main events including an Evening Parade at Marine Barracks, memorial ceremony at the U.S. Marine Memorial, and joint banquet at the Shoreham Park Hotel.

Lieutenant General Julian C. Smith, USMC (Ret'd), who commanded the Second Marine Division in its conquest of Tarawa, is chairman of the overall committee.

Present and former servicemen who served with any Marine division, or attached units, as the Seabees, are welcome to attend.

Additional information may be obtained by writing to the following division representatives:

FIRST, Edwin C. Clarke, Box 84, Alexandria, Va.; SECOND, Brigadier General James E. Howarth, 4116 Lorcom Lane, Arlington, Va.; THIRD, T. O. Kelly, 1418 Valley Crest Blvd., Annandale, Va.; FOURTH, Major Gerald L. Pines, 5814 Gloucester Ave., Springfield, Va.; FIFTH, Grant J. Powers, 3115 Fayette Rd., Kensington, Md.

TURN PAGE



"It's a ' Dear John ' letter from the Lonely Hearts Club!"

Leatherneck Magazine

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SOUND OFF (cont.)

Department, HQMC, had this to say: "MCO 1133.15A lists reenlistment incentive options that are available to personnel in the grade of Sergeant (E-5) or below upon immediate reenlistment in the Regular Marine Corps.

"Paragraph 6.b. of the Order restricts election of an option to a Marine on his first reenlistment only.

"ASgt Raymond's first reenlistment in the Regular Marine Corps occurred on March 28, 1958. Since it was not an immediate reenlistment, he was not eligible for a reenlistment option at that time. It ASgt Raymond reenlists in March, 1961, upon expiration of his current enlistment, he will be executing his first immediate reenlistment, but not his first reenlistment as required by MCO 1133.15A.

"Hence, AS&t Raymond will not be eligible to elect a reenlistment option if he reenlists in March, 1961."—Ed.

STAFF CLUB PRIVILEGES

Dear Sir:

My question is one that could very well set a precedent within the Naval Service, as I have just been promoted to sergeant E-5 and am the first one in the 3d Medical Battalion, Third Marine Division.

My question has to do with the granting of staff NCO privileges. The policy is for a sergeant E-5 to gain no privileges, as per MCO 1223.1, while a Navy HM2, who is also an E-5, and who made a rate during the same period I was promoted, is granted any and all the privileges of a staff NCO.

This, in the eyes of most Marines that I have talked to within this battalion, is to have the Marines take a back seat to the Navy.

I would like to know if this situation has come up before, and if so, what official action has been taken to correct, what I think is a great injustice to all Marines.

If official action has been taken, would it be possible for you to give me the official references and where they can be found?

Sgt (E-5) F. E. Daubenspeck H&S Co., 3d MedBn.

Third Marine Division (Rein) FMF % FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

• Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, HQMC, said:

"Headquarters Marine Corps does not prescribe regulations governing the (CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

Leatherneck

The magazine for Marines and their families. Mail your subscription today, don't forget one for the folks back home.

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In its first few weeks the performance of the new <u>Super</u> Blue Blade has caused more okay talk than any other product ever to hit the shaving world.

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This new Gillette <u>Super</u> Blue Blade is now delivering almost unbelievable shaving ease and comfort <u>even to men with</u> the toughest beards and the tenderest skin.

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No words can tell you how fine this new Gillette <u>Super</u> Blue Blade is. You'll have to use it to believe it. So, if your regular supplier is out of stock, write to The Gillette Company, P. O. Box 1670, Boston, Massachusetts, and we will send you two trial blades without charge.

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

granting of staff NCO privileges. This is a local command function.

"It is Marine Corps policy that the staff NCO club be available to Staff NCOs and Acting Staff NCOs, and that Navy membership be on the same basis as Marine Corps membership. Since there is no difference in rank title among Navy personnel promoted after the new Marine Corps structure was adopted, it is no doubt difficult to enforce membership of PO2s locally on a basis identical to that of Marines during the period of transition in Marine Corps rank structure."-Ed.

PROFICIENCY PAY

Dear Sir:

I would like some information concerning proficiency and efficiency pay. I understand that we do not rate proficiency pay in MOS 5700. Although I have been informed there is what is called efficiency pay that I could be eligible for. Would you explain the difference in the two and if I could be eligible for one in my MOS?

One of the men here at the ABC School is currently drawing one of the above. He was approved for it before being transferred to this station.

I would like any information concerning the limit of time it can be



drawn, qualifications for it, examinations required, etc.

Name withheld by request

• Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, HQ-MC, had this to say:

"The Marine Corps Proficiency Pay Program is contained in Marine Corps Order 7220.12A. All personnel in pay

grades E-3 through E-7 who have completed at least two years of active duty. except active duty for training, are eligible to participate. There are two types of awards. One type is made to personnel who hold and are serving in a critical MOS. The other is made to personnel serving in MOSs that are classified as non-critical and is awarded for outstanding effectiveness. The outstanding effectiveness awards are made on the basis of one out of 35 personnel, (quotas computed from actual on-hand strengths the first day of each quarter) and all MOSs that are not critical are eligible for this award.

When Proficiency Pay is once awarded, it remains in effect until terminated by the commanding officer. He can terminate it only for those reasons listed in MCO 7220.12A. Competitive examinations are required for all awards made to personnel serving in critical MOSs. All awards are reviewed quarterly. Terminations may be made at any time for reasons listed in MCO

7220.12A"-Ed.

SPECIAL SERVICES FUNDS

Dear Sir:

It has been my understanding that Special Services funds have been pro-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

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Behind the Lines

FOLLOWING THE publication of any Staff NCO selection list, Leatherneck is besieged with "Why-wasn't-I?" letters from those who weren't. At the same time, you can stroll down any passageway and overhear a conversation that's bound to ask "... then how come Joe Smith was selected?" We couldn't answer the questions, so we forwarded the letters to Headquarters and sighed with concerned bewilderment because Joe Smith had been selected.

Recently, G-1, HQMC, called and asked if we were interested in the Staff NCO promotion

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AGE 8)

We were. Shortly after, AGySgt Mel Jones, one of "those-who-hadn't-been," bombarded G-1 with questions. The answers are on pages 26 to 30.

WE HAVE always had an unabashed admiration for DIs. We print a great many stories about them because we are convinced that Marines share our affection for, and our curiosity about, them. AMSgt Clay Barrow (with a strong assist from AMSgt Bob Johnson, who furnished invaluable information. about San Diego's MCRD) has fashioned the latest report on DI duty. It begins on page 16.

While shooting some of the photos for the DI story, AGySgt Chuck Tyler met Drill Instructor ASgt Robert Platukas' attractive girl friend, Barbara Hobart. Tyler immediately saw pin-up possibilities and asked Barbara how she'd like to be Leatherneck's "Miss DI" in our April issue. "I'd be delighted," she answered with a pert smile. Tyler's pin-up met with instant approval as it crossed our desk on its way to page 74.

EXT MONTH, there will appear on the bookstands a publication called The Compact History of the United States Marine Corps. It is the story of the American Marine and the Corps in which he serves. Significantly, it is the first book of its kind which fully covers the history of the Corps—from the Revolution to Lebanon.

In a sense, the history of the book almost parallels the history of the Marine Corps. Both had trouble getting started. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Hough, USMCR, was responsible for much of the necessary research, and organized much of the material included in the book be-



LtCol Pierce, USMC

fore his untimely death on May 15, 1958. Lieutenant Colonel Philip N. Pierce, USMC, who is presently serving at Head-quarters Marine Corps, took over the project in August, 1958, and completed it a year later. He averaged writing four hours a day, except on week ends, when he worked from 0600 to midnight.

The Compact History of the United States Marine Corps is a long-needed, accurate, complete, chronicle of the Corps

MANAGING EDITOR



How a 4c stamp changed our Lives"

"I guess we were no different from other folks. We griped about the weather, especially during the long months of freezing cold, sleet and snow. And, like most others, we had gotten bogged down into that deep rut, in which every day seemed like every other. Sure, we knew about Florida-but, for us, it wasn't just 1,019 miles away. It was a million miles away... After all, we're anything but well-to-do.

"Then, one day I came across an ad for CAPE CORAL in Florida and I sent for their free booklet. A few days later, the mailman brought it to us. We started to thumb through it sort of starry-eyed but hopeless. We hadn't turned two pages before we suddenly realized a surprising thing! Cape Coral was not only everything we ever dreamed about, but we could actually afford it! We picked out a king-sized homesite right on the water.

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Prepared by AMSgt B. M. Rosoff

1.	Ma	rine	Corps	leaders	hip is
ba	sed	on	the	premise	that

- (a) men can be trained to be leaders
- (b) leaders are born, not made
- (c) strong, tall men make better leaders
- 2. The basic elements of leadership are ______.
 - (a) demeanor, judgment, energy and physical strength
 - (b) responsibility, character and aloofness
 - (c) judgment, demeanor, energy, responsibility and character
- 3. The relationship between a leader and his subordinates should be based upon ______
 - (a) friendship
 - (b) mutual respect
 - (c) superiority
- 4. Proper distribution of duties is dependent upon
 - (a) keeping the men busy
 - (b) the capacities of the men involved
 - (c) keeping the men
- 5. The leader motivates his men by _____
 - (a) being popular
 - (b) giving orders on **a** buddy basis
 - (c) keeping them informed as much as possible

- 6. The leader defines morale as
 - (a) liberty every night
 - (b) nothing to worry
 - (c) satisfied, confident
- 7. When giving orders, the leader _____.
 - (a) never talks down to his men
 - (b) relies upon his rank
 - (c) uses the senior commander's name
- 8. In maintaining discipline, the leader ______.
 - (a) praises in public and censures in private
 - (b) pleads with his men
 - (c) never gives the benefit of a doubt
- 9. A leader has a basic duty of instructing. The traits of a good instructor are:
 - (a) lung power
 - (b) the same as a good leader
 - (c) glibness
- 10. The leader enlist cooperation by _____.
 - (a) being a good fellow
 - (b) being well liked
 - (c) stimulating unit pride

See answers on page 75. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 fair; 40 to 60 good; 70 to 80 excellent; 90 to 100 outstanding.

SOUND OFF

[Continued from page 6]

cured and set aside for the entertainment and use of Marines.

Heretofore it has been relatively easy to obtain money from this fund for use of the departments, or sections within companies, or squadrons based on individual allotments as to the percentage of total personnel in the squadron.

Within the past three months we have been able to obtain only two decks of playing cards for the use of 31 men.

We have also tried to obtain Special Services funds for a departmental Christmas party only to be told that Special Services refuses to allow any funds for this endeavor. The reason given was that they discourage departmental parties in favor of full squadron parties.

ASSgt J. L. Green Wire Chief, Comm. Repair Sect. MABSO37, MWSG-37, MCAS El Toro (Santa Ana) Calif.

• Head, Special Services Branch, Personnel Department, HQMC, told us:

"The decision and the extent to which a local command purchases items of a recreational nature and the disposition of these funds for unit parties is a local command prerogative, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter 17, Marine Corps Manual."—Ed.

PROUD MOTHER

Dear Sir:

While reading the December issue of Leatherneck I came across an item in the part of the magazine called "Sound Off." This article was entitled "Marine Family" and was written by a Mrs. H. H. Ward Sr., Rt #2, Box 146, Keysville. Va.

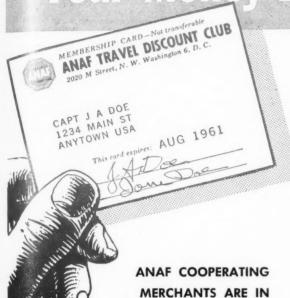
After reading Mrs. Ward's letter I just had to write my feeling about the Marine Corps. Like Mrs. Ward, I am a reader of your magazine and also have three sons in the Marine Corps.

I would like to say that I am very proud of what the Marines have done and still are doing for my sons. The oldest of my boys enlisted in the Corps in 1956 and he was 21 years old on January 24. He recently reenlisted for six years.

There is just one thing in Mrs. Ward's letter that I must disagree with and that is the fact that she says she is the youngest mother with three sons in the Marine Corps.

Well, at this time I would like to congratulate Mrs. Ward, but I would like (CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

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"I ain't had no formal instructions on the use of this thing!"

Leatherneck Magazine

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

you and the other readers of Leatherneck to know that I have outdone Mrs. Ward with her record.

As I write this letter to you I believe I might be the youngest mother with three Marines in the Corps, one of whom has chosen to make it his career. I am only 37 and will celebrate my 38th birthday in May. All three of my sons enlisted at the age of 17.

The names of my sons and their addresses are as follows:

Sgt Robert L. Gingrich, 568-B, Greene Rd., MEMQ Cherry Point, N. C.

Cherry Point, N. C.

LCpl Charles W. Gingrich
"A" Co., 1st Bn. (Rein.) Sixth

Marines L.S.T. 1173

% FPO, N.Y., N.Y.

Pvt John E. Gingrich
"A" Co., 1st Bn., 1st ITR
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

On the top of our TV set in a triple frame are the most talked about pictures of everyone. All of the boys are in dress blues and they sure are something for me to be proud of.

I only hope all of the other mothers with sons in the Marine Corps are as proud of the Corps and their sons as Mrs. Ward and I are.

Mrs. Harold Seibert 1501 King St.

Avon, Pa.

• Mrs. Ward said: "I can also say I'm just about the youngest mother to be able to say I have three sons in the Marines and I'm only 39 years old at present..."

We tip our barracks cap to both Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Seibert.—Ed.

LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAM

Dear Sir:

I am interested in learning if the Marine Corps has any kind of language training program.

I am a third-year college student, have taken four semesters of Spanish, and am currently studying Russian. Can you tell me if the Marine Corps has a facility such as the Army Intensive Language School at Monterey, Calif., or the similar Air Force school(s)? If not, does it have any arrangement under which qualified Marines may receive this training in either of the other Services' schools?

If any such arrangements do exist, I would be very interested in reenlisting

in the Regular Marine Corps after graduation from college in June, 1960. I am currently a PFC in the Active Reserve, and completed my six months' active duty training in May, 1958.

John W. Hendry Box 738 Colgate University

Hamilton, N. Y.

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• Head, Enlisted Detail Section, Assignment and Classification Branch, HQMC, gave us the following information:

a. "The Marine Corps has an excellent language training program; however, personnel who are proficient in a toreign language are usually assigned to duty as an Interrogator-Translator (MOS 8631) without tormal military



language training. The Language Proficiency Test, outlined in Annex "D" Enclosure (1) of MCO 1230.1, is used to determine the degree of proficiency of personnel who have ability in a toreign language.

b. "The Army Language Aptitude Test is the standard test for selecting Marines for assignment to language courses. It is designed to aid in selecting men for training in various language schools by determining their aptitude for learning a foreign language. This test is outlined in Annex "I" Enclosure (1) of MCO 1230.1.

c. "Language school quotas for FY61 have not been established as yet, however, during FY60, Marines were sent to the following places for duty under instruction in various foreign languages:

(1) "Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

(2) "Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

(3) "U. S. Army Language School, Presidio, Monterey, Calit.

(4) "U. S. Navy Language School, Naval Station, Washington, D. C.

d. "Some of the prerequisites for assignment for language training are:

(1) "Minimum GCT Score: 110
(2) "48 months obligated service upon reporting to school

(3) "U. S. citizen

(4) "Obtain a minimum score of 18 on the Army Language Aptitude Test

"Other prerequisites are classified and cannot be turnished.

"Should PFC Hendry desire to reenlist, his assignment to language training cannot be guaranteed. His assignment thereto would be based on the requirements of the Marine Corps at the time he applies for such training and his possession of the prerequisites for attendance."—Ed.

HARDSHIP DISCHARGE

Dear Sir

I joined the Marine Corps Reserve on April 22, 1955, for a three-year enlistment, but on May 14, 1957, I enlisted in the Regular Marine Corps for two years.

While I was still in boot camp I was asked if I wanted to ship over or extend for a year. I extended for one year and lost three months. Instead of my discharge date being May 14, 1960, it is August 14, 1960.

I would like to know, if I get a government job, will those three months be (CONTINUED ON PAGE 13)

Whenever your INSIGNIA
Bears the



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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Catherine C. McGee, 25102 Malibu Rd., Malibu, Calif., to hear from anyone who knew or served with her father, Walter Calhoun EASTMAN.

Former Marine Jerry G. Reddick, V. A. Hospital, W-3, Butler, Pa., to hear from Sgt George F. MOORE, who served with him at HQMC in 1946.

Scotty Pickering, 364 Holton Rd., LaPorte, Ind., to hear from anyone who served in "C" Co., 1st Corps Motor Transport Bn., during World War II.

Retired Marine LaVerne Muhs to hear from Sgt Gerald BOLING or anyone who was in "F" Co., 2d Bn., First Marines, during 1950 and 1951.

Former Marine Jimmie R. Reed, 125 S. E. 7th St., Milton Freewater, Ore., to hear from Lt William R. SAYLOR and Col Arthur SELIZAR with whom he served on Saipan.

* * *

Former Marine Angel Lopez, 7 Doolittle St., Brentwood, N. Y., to hear from William Fay GENTRY, who served with him in the First Marine Division in Korea during 1952.

* * *

Franklin W. Wagner, Rt. #5, Box 432-B, Oregon 5, Ohio, to hear from Raymond CONNOR.

SSgt James E. Gilbreath, Navy #3835, Box #44, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Henry C. STEVENSON.

LCpl C. E. Hagemeister, Hq, 9thMC-R&RD, 601 Hardesty Ave., Kansas City 24, Mo., to hear from AMSgt Marvin H. SILAS, who was serving with 1stMAW from Oct., 1958 to Dec., 1959.

* * *

PFC Albert E. Poynter, "I" Co., 3d Bn., Second Marines, Second Marine Division, FMF, Camp Lejeune, N. C., to hear from anyone who served with his father, Sgt James Irsley POYNTER, "A" Co., 1st Bn., Seventh Marines, First Marine Division, in Korea, during 1950.

Mr. C. E. Payne, 124 East Main St., Middleton, Md., to hear from SSgt Dewey W. ELDRIDGE with whom he served in Korea.

aft aft aft

Lewis G. Norbeck, MCAAS, Beaufort, S. C., to hear from PFC Michael MAZUR whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif.

LCpl J. Schwaebel, Hq. Co., Hq. Bn., 2dMarDiv Band, Second Marine Division, FMF, Camp Lejeune, N. C. to hear from SSgt Henry L. CHARLES-WORTH.

Douglas H. Peebles, Veterans Administration Hospital, Leech Farm Rd., Pittsburgh 6, Pa., to hear from John BARNETT, D. I., whose last known address was MCRDep, Parris Island, S. C., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

ASgt Anthony F. Albanese, MARTD, MARTC, NAS, Atlanta, Marietta, Ga., to hear from anyone who served with him in Plt.208, 2d Recruit Bn., MCRDep. Parris Island or at YN "B" school, Bainbridge, Md., from April to Sept., 1957.

A great big
THANK YOU



to everybody who gave THE UNITED WAY

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 11]

"knocked off"? Because my mother is my sole dependent, I plan on asking for a hardship discharge, but I felt that I was too short to ask for one. Please advise me on what to do.

ACpl Joseph Smith 3d Guard Plt. U.S.N. Receiving Station

Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

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• Assistant Head, Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, answered your query as follows:

"There is no Marine Corps regulation whereby an enlistment contract can be reduced. You would have to submit an application for hardship discharge through normal Marine Corps channels before a determination could be made in your case. You may contact your commanding officer for assistance in preparing your application should you desire to submit such a request.

"Please be assured that if you submit an application, it will be given careful consideration and a decision rendered in accordance with the merits of your

individual case and current Marine Corps regulations."-Ed.

OLD LEATHERNECKS

Dear Sir:

Do you have any calls for back issues of Leatherneck? I have 15 years or more of full yearly sets which I will sell at a reasonable price.

> Walter Salzman 3424 N. Hamilton St.

Chicago 18, Ill.

Some of our readers might be interested in your offer.-Ed.

OFFICER FITNESS REPORTS

Dear Sir:

I am writing to obtain an interpretation regarding reporting seniors on officer fitness reports.

Paragraph 11302.1, Marine Corps Manual, states in part: ". . . The reporting senior of an officer is a superior to whom he has regularly reported for

Is the word "superior," in this case, defined as "senior in grade" or merely higher on the lineal list?

It appears that, in following the letter TURN PAGE

ORDERED TO LEJEUNE??

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Arrange accommodations in advance with MSgt. & Mrs. W. R. Letson. owners and operators of THE COASTAL Motel. Located one mile south of Jacksonville, conveniently centered to all parts of Camp Lejeune. 25 new modern units each featuring a kitchenette. Free room TV and yearround air conditioning. Family accommodations. Reasonable rates. Phone 4045

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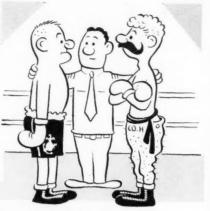
4085 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, SAN DIEGO 1, CALIF.

chool, Sept.,

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WHICH ONE

DONOVAN



"...idolizes the great John L. Sullivan?"



"... forgot to fill his canteen?"



"... had fifteen years of China duty?"

Leatherneck Magazine

SOUND OFF (cont.)

of the law, it is possible, for example, to have a major reporting on another major who happens to be one number below his reporting senior. But in keeping with the spirit of fair and just evaluation, one would believe that marking of reports by contemporaries or near-contemporaries should be avoided.

Being an administrator involved in the preparation and processing of fitness reports, this question is naturally of professional interest to me.

Name withheld by request

Head, Administrative and Records
 Unit, Assignment & Classification
 Branch, HQMC, tells us:

"The term 'superior' is defined as 'senior in rank'. Officer fitness reports can be and frequently are, accomplished with the reporting senior being of the same grade as the officer being reported on but senior within that grade—thus, the lineal_list."—Ed.

STEPCHILDREN

Dear Sir:

I am trying to find out whether or not there is an order out pertaining to the support of stepchildren.

In my case, I have been paying full support of my stepdaughter since April 1, 1958. At this time my wife was receiving an allotment for \$137.10 a month. On June 25, 1958, we had another child and at that time we applied for adoption papers for the oldest child.

I went to the disbursing office and asked whether or not I could get my allotment increased and they told me that she would have to be adopted first. The final adoption orders came through in October, 1959, and we have received \$156.90 a month for November and December.

I would like to know if I can receive the difference between \$137.10 and \$156.90 from June 25, 1958, when the other child was born. Several people have told me I could receive it and others said I couldn't.

Name withheld

• Head, Benefits Section, Personal Affairs Branch, HQMC, said:

"Stepchildren and adopted children under 21 years of age are eligible dependents for the purpose of basic allowance for quarters, if it is determined that they are in fact dependent upon (CONTINUED ON PAGE 75)

the old gunny says...

bination of personality, character, experience and study. Old, experienced hands should pass on their personal experience and ideas to new Marine leaders to help them quickly make up for their lack of troop-leading experience.

"When you first join a command or take over a unit, use the first few days for sizing up your new outfit—not for sounding off. Remember, your men will be looking you over too and getting their first impressions. How you look and act will be more important than

what you say.

"One of the first principles of leading, training or instructing is to know the men in your command. Write their names down, then memorize them. If you have a large group, learn the key leaders first. Learn the men's duties. Then study your tables of organization and tables of equipment. Find out what equipment you actually have as compared to what you are supposed to have. Do you have excess gear? Are you missing important items of combat equipment or spare parts? Figure what you think you really should have for combat. Discuss this with your senior officer or NCO. Then try and get your equipment in top shape, ready for com-

"Check your men's personal weapons and equipment the same way. See that your subordinate leaders check and know the status of their gear. Keep working on the combat readiness of your organization and individual equipment until you are satisfied. This should be a primary effort in shaping up a new command.

"Get to know your men by having relaxed, personal chats with them. Learn their background, their personal problems, interests and ambitions. Let them know they can talk to you.

"If you find slow, backward or maladjusted 'yard-bird' types in the outfit—don't begin to give them a bad time or blame them for your troubles. Such men are a real challenge to your leadership. Remember, everybody has some good in him. Poor Marines are often the result of your poor leadership or training. Try and give such lads a fresh start under your leadership. Work with them and try to get the best out of them. Such men improve if their hopes of advancement or recognition are re-

time, when one of your men looks good, pass the word to him down the chain of command—and commend publicly when possible. All men thrive on recognition and encouragement.

"Try to organize and run good inspections. They are for the purpose of checking the condition of clothing and equipment and the appearance of the men. Inspections are necessary and important activities—but they often tend to harass the troops. A good unit should be able to stand periodic inspections without too much stress and strain. It shouldn't be necessary to have reveille at 0400 in order to be ready for inspection at 0900. Figure your schedule to cut down on 'hurry-up-and-wait' time.

"When you inspect, do it thoroughly and in detail. Junior officers and NCOs are expected to make detailed checks. The 'Old Man' has too much to look



vived under new leadership. Sometimes these men improve in a different squad or section. Remember, some trouble-makers are full of energy and spirit that shows up best in combat or in hard tasks in peacetime.

"Use your chain of command to commend as well as correct. When a man goofs off, let his squad leader get some of the 'rocket' you fire. At the same at to catch everything. Also, when men have gone to the trouble of preparing for inspection, they deserve to be inspected well and on schedule. Note outstanding individuals and use them as models for the others.

"Finally, be a model yourself. Set an example. A gig for long hair from an officer or NCO who needs a haircut himself is inexcusable."

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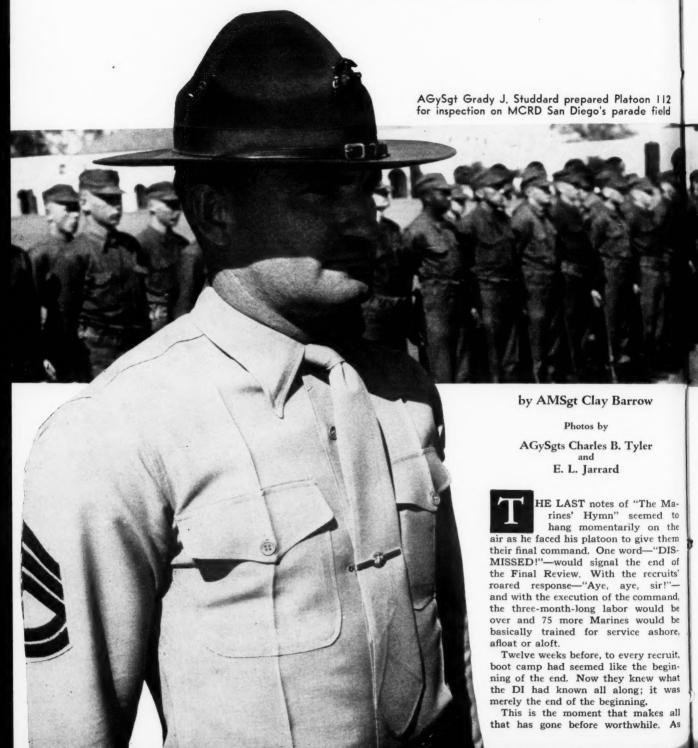
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children lible deic allowermined nt upon PAGE 75) The 1960 DI still has the same problem DIs have always had: he must convert 75 stumbling civilians into a platoon of smart-stepping U. S. Marines



After interviewing a candidate, a Parris Island screening team methodically evaluated the man's qualifications as a potential DI

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Flanked by Capt Froncek, OinC of DI School, and his staff, the

33 students of PI's DI School posed prior to their graduation







TODAY'S DI

the man in the campaign hat proudly watches his recruits mingle with families and friends who have witnessed their graduation, he would rather be just what he is, a Marine Corps Drill Instructor, than a child again on Christmas morning.

It might be argued that there are duty assignments equally as demanding as the DI's. The recruiter, the embassy guard and Quantico's enlisted instructor are but three of a long list of billets which require the best of the men who fill them. But there is a margin for error in all the others that does not exist for the DI.

Every mistake is immediately compounded 75 times. Every lapse in good judgment affects 75 men. Every unguarded word or action is subject to 75 misinterpretations.

From the moment the DI laces on his spit-shined shoes in the morning until, bone-tired, he kicks them off at night, every word he says, every move he makes, every expression that crosses his face, must reflect all that is fine in this Marine Corps of ours.

Over the past 20 years, the Corps has changed considerably (just as—we are inclined to forget—it changed from 1840 to 1860).

The standard greeting of the DI of the early 40s to a platoon of recruits went something like: "As the days go by, you people are gonna' get weaker and I'm gonna' get tougher. So if anybody thinks I've got too many teeth in my mouth, today's the day and now's the hour to do something about it. You can step up one at a time or all together; makes no nevermind to me"

The hardy few who stepped up had reason, either then or later, to wish they hadn't.

By today's standards, the DI of those days did everything wrong. He fretted not at all about a recruit's psyche and even less about the boy's Congressman. He respected nothing on earth but his country's flag and another good Marine. He was a ham-fisted, leather-lunged brute who, in his own blundering way, turned out Marines who would have followed him into the jaws of hell.

We may not see his like again.

TURN PAGE



As their names were called, the recruits sprinted into the Hygienic Unit to be shorn, showered and issued their first Marine uniforms

TODAY'S DI (cont.)

But, while it's nice to reminisce about the "Model T," which was superb for its time and purpose, it's the late model sedan we'd choose if we had to drive in today's traffic bedlam. Improvements, some drastic, some subtle, have taken place over the years in our automobiles-and in our DIs.

Today's DI still has the same big problem as his knob-knuckled predecessor: he must convert 75 stumbling civilians into a platoon of smart-stepping Marines. And he still has the myriad little problems that are all part of that big challenge. But he's got a lot more going for him. The way has been made easier in many ways by some of the best minds in the Corps giving much thought to his plight.

boot camp in the 40s and returned today would probably agree that the superficial changes have been relatively minor. He'd have no trouble finding his way around either Depot. PI's 8400 acres of sandy, swampy bottomland is still the almost ideal location to train a recruit. New barracks have been built and more ultra-modern ones are buildings still stand like aging sentinels.

At San Diego, 2782 miles due west, the pace has slowed down from the hectice war years that saw 223,000 Marines (20,000 more than PI) pass through. The two depots continue to use the Mississippi as their arbitrary dividing line. PI remains the better duty station for the married Marine; San Diego the better for the bachelor. Dating back to 1917, PI is older (by seven years) but San Diego is more picturesque.

San Diego's alumni can recite for hours the advantages of their site over PI. But located as they are, within walking distance of the heart of a 335,000-population city, they have little comeback to the PI booster who says, "Our boot camp is rougher than yours. No matter how long and lonely the night gets at San Diego, a recruit can always look up at the surrounding hills and see those reassuring house lights and know that civilization is still intact. At PI, he's never quite sure."

No, the changes he'd notice are not in terrain, training or facilities. The DIs themselves have changed in many

Just as the father, picking up his son after high school on a rainy day, might be surprised to discover that the teachers seem younger, the female students prettier and the football players smaller than in his day, our aging returnee would note these changes between today's DIs and yesterday's.

One opinion holds that the paramount difference is that today's DI at, for example, PI's 3d Recruit Training Battalion, is as much like a DI of San Diego's 2d Training Battalion as two .30 caliber rounds. Ended, it's claimed, is the era of the rugged individualist whose cadence count and commands were gibberish to anyone but his own recruits-and often to them.

Is there really a marked similarity between DIs all over Parris Island and are they, in turn, almost carbon copies of those at San Diego? Old-timers might choke on the answer, but it must be an unqualified, "Yes!" One reason is that there is a constant exchange of correspondence, personnel and ideas between the two depots whose missions

A Marine who went through either now under construction, but the old



Standing in point-blank range of at least two long thrusts seemed not to worry AGySgt C. Golden

are identical. But if neither knew of the other's existence, the result would probably have been the same.

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To see why, let's draw a comparison between DIs and, just for fun, mile runners (although the analogy would hold true in practically all sports).

Charlie Laws, of Great Britain, whizzed over the measured mile in 4:56, 96 years ago. Ninety years later, Roger Bannister, another Briton, ran the same distance in 3:59.4, a record that looked like it might stand for years. In the intervening six years, Bannister's once-lofty mark has been broken many times.

The point is that today's milers, like today's DIs, have adopted all that was best of their predecessors' techniques and discarded all that were faulty. Today, poor Charlie Laws couldn't get in the same stadium with Herb Elliott, the current mile king.

Yesterday's DI, bless him, is equally out of date.

Two factors—training at his assigned battalion, and DI School—have molded

today's drill instructor. The indoctrination period, the on-the-job training he gets at his battalion before he is ready to accept a platoon, is the phase that all DIs, past or present, have shared. But before he is assigned to a battalion, he must have completed DI School, which wasn't in existence 10 years ago.

Tomorrow's DI will probably have been interviewed by a screening board at his duty station before being assigned to a depot. This screening team, the latest wrinkle in PI's and San Diego's ceaseless quest for the best possible men, has only been functioning on both coasts since November, 1959.

The teams range up and down their respective coasts, upon the invitation of the commanding generals of the respective installations, acting as DI "talent scouts." They have one major function: to interview applicants and advise local commanders which men to select for assignment to DI duty.

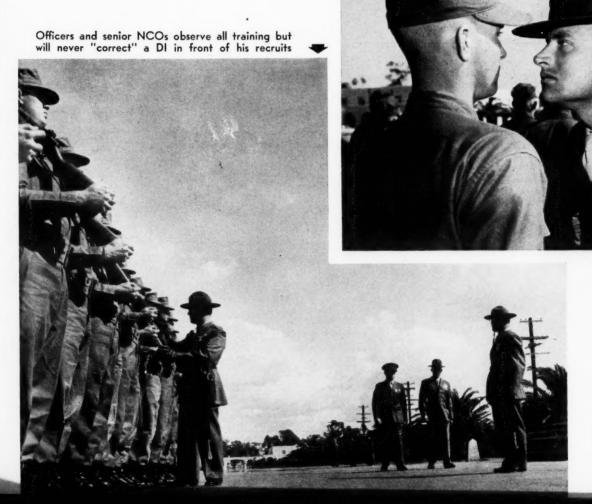
It is the CO's responsibility, alone, to select a man for this duty; the board can only recommend. The need for such a board became apparent when a high percentage of men failed DI School. It was also apparent that local COs, few of whom had ever had any association with recruit training, would need guidance in making their selection for this critical assignment. But, as a CO's knowledge of the requirements for this exacting duty increases, the need for this team of technical experts will diminish in proportion.

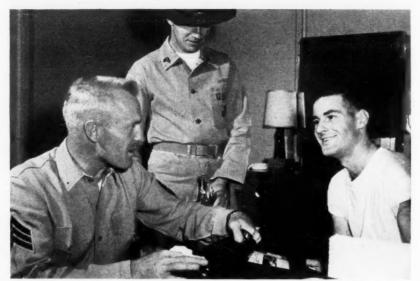
Let's take a closer look at one of these screening teams to determine what they're looking for. A typical team, composed of the Executive Officer of one of the Training Battalions, the Officer in Charge of DI School, a sergeant major, a Chief DI and a psychiatrist journeyed from PI to Camp Lejeune for a three-day stay.

Awaiting their arrival were 59 appli-

TURN PAGE

"Does my face look funny to you, boy?" is a loaded question DIs have asked unsure recruits for years





ASgt P. Mackey polished shoes while chatting with ASgt J. Hegarty and ASgt D. J. Crosby in the bachelor DI quarters at San Diego

TODAY'S DI (cont.)

cants who, in the opinion of their local commanders, met all the prescribed criteria. They were no lower in rank than sergeant (E-5), were over 21, had at least a year on station and had 24 months of obligated service (or agreed to reenlist if selected). These applicants also met four other requirements: emotional stability and reliability, good moral habits, professional ability and physical stamina.

"We were looking," the team's senior member said, "for the whole man, mentally, physically and morally. We wanted the man who can discipline others because he has learned to discipline himself."

The psychiatrist interviews each man beforehand and acts only as technical adviser while the team is in session. He looks for—not necessarily in order of importance—motivation, maturity, hostility controls, family adjustment, somatics, and combat experience, if

It's possible that the answer to one question might overlap into several of these areas. A Marine stating that he sees DI duty as a chance to advance himself professionally might make a favorable impression, since a man with "roots" in the Corps is apparently highly motivated. More, ambition is a healthy sign that he possesses a degree of maturity. Still, the identical answer given by two different men might oppositely affect the man Marines affectionately call the "head-shrinker," if he should detect insincerity during other areas of questioning.

Neither is the psychosomatic a good risk as a DI. They want no part of a man who will take his frustrations out on himself.

Certain personal situations, while they would not automatically rule out an applicant, will not enhance his chances. The board might think twice about a man with financial worries or the 27-year-old E-6 who recently married a 36-year-old divorcee with three children.

Doctor Boris Astrichan, PI's Acting Depot Psychiatrist, has a brilliant mind and a sure knowledge of Marines. He says, "Let's take a question like, 'How do you feel about laying your hands on recruits to emphasize your instructions?' Somewhere in his answer I want him to tell me he honestly doesn't believe it's necessary. I'll accept one other answer—but with reservations. If he tells me it's against regulations and he doesn't violate an order, I'll believe him. But I'll still wish he'd said he doesn't believe in it."

The enlisted men of the team have personal knowledge of what DI duty is like, having served on the field themselves. They get right down to nuts and bolts. They might ask, "What does discipline mean to you?" or "What means do you use to keep your subordinates 'squared away?' " or "In squad drill, what is the primary distinction between a 'squads right' and a 'right turn?' " or "How do you think your wife will feel about the many duty nights you'd be gone?"

These, and all the others, are hard questions. But they are fair. Tomorrow's DI must know that if he impresses this board, and eventually graduates from DI School, he has gained, in the words of his Commandant, "one of the highest achievements open to an NCO of eligible rank."

The Commandant recognizes the present requirements as "stringent" and intends to keep them that way to insure that only the elite of the elite may wear the campaign hat, the badge of distinction.

The need for prior screening at a local level will probably be a continuing one, although not necessarily by teams such as are now functioning. As



Away from the frantic pace of Parris Island's parade grounds, the DIs relaxed, ate and swapped sea stories in the bachelor DIs' mess hall

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the peculiar requirements of this exacting duty become more generally known by COs, certain minor obstacles which now exist will vanish. Local commanders who have been, in some instances, loath to part with their superior NCOs, will soon see the folly of this approach. For, unless they can make do without these high caliber NCOs now, they will surely pay a heavy price in having to absorb mediocre Marines in the near future.

And as the enthusiasm for the program increases on the CO's part, it will in direct ratio increase on the enlisted man's part. The NCO will not have to ask himself, "Will my CO hold it against me if I volunteer?"

Education, at all echelons of command, will ultimately clear up the "gray areas" of misunderstanding which now hamper the DI program. Real harm is being done by certain enlisted men who—this is a hard, but true statement—do not pack the gear to be DIs.

The first type is the malcontent who says, "Why should I put my neck on the chopping block by volunteering to be a DI?"

This view has some basis in fact for, if a man is rejected by a screening board, he is not merely patted on the head and sent back to his unit; his CO is informed, in writing, of the man's shortcomings. (This is not nearly as ominous as it sounds. Both the board and the CO recognize that the board has only the opportunity for a comparatively brief interview. They are not judging him as a Marine as much as a prospective DI. A man, for example, might admit under questioning that, while on recruiting duty three years earlier, his wife had been very



Field DIs receive \$30 a month proficiency pay in recognition of their heavy responsibility. ASSgt S. Lumpkins hurried to the bank with his

unhappy about the time he was necessarily away from home. This fact would neither reflect in his records nor adversely affect his CO's opinion of him. Yet it would probably cause his rejection by the board since DI duty requires night duties and a man with marital problems might take them on the drill field with him).

Also, if a man should pass the screening board and be dropped from DI School, he would, naturally, receive an unfavorable fitness report. So, our head-in-the-sand friend infers, you

have nothing to gain and everything to lose by even trying to be a DI.

He's right on only one point. He'd have no chance if he tried. It would take a screening board less than two minutes to realize that they would not dare take a chance on a man who lacks the stomach to take a chance on himself.

The advantage this griper has is that he is clever enough never to make his derogatory statements around anyone sufficiently well informed to point out just how hollow-headed he is. He has taken half-truths and enlarged upon them, playing upon the average person's basic insecurity and stirring up old, fancied grievances.

He has little trouble convincing an insecure, immature man that to fail in anything is catastrophic because it is then indelibly on their record and all chances for promotion are gone. This "kiss of death" allusion couldn't be more erroneous. It is the normal thing for NCO selection boards at HQMC to come across fitness reports in sharp contrast with others in a Marine's jacket. A Marine is judged for promotion on his "overall performance" and he is not, as many enlisted seem to suspect, immediately disqualified by the board because of one bad report after a succession of good ones any more than he would be automatically promoted if he received one good one after a series of average ones. And no board would fail to consider, if a man were dropped from DI School, that he was, at that time, being evaluated TURN PAGE



ASgt A. Wilburn picked up and signed for his dry-cleaned uniforms. Dls are authorized an unlimited amount of free laundry and cleaning



All is not around-the-clock duty at the Recruit Depots. Golf courses and other fine recreational facilities are accessible to the off-duty DIs

TODAY'S DI (cont.)

against the best hand-picked Marines in the Corps.

There is still another answer to the man who would prefer to remain in the relative obscurity of a rifle company in the FMF rather than volunteer for an assignment to which he might not measure up. Before this year is out, if the 22d Commandant has his way, and he undoubtedly will, there will be no "anonymous" billets in the Corps. Everybody will have to stand and be counted. David M. Shoup's Marine Corps can't afford the luxury of people who won't or can't pull their weight.

But the most insulting aspect is the innuendo that there is "nothing to gain" by being a DI. If that is true, there is, surely, nothing to gain by being a Marine.

Equal harm is being done by the slander of the handful—certainly not all—of the men who have tried to be DIs, and failed. Even when their argument departs from logic, there are always ears willing to listen.

"I've been getting marked 'outstanding' in appearance on fitness reports for three years and they washed me out of DI School because the buttons on my shirt don't match in color," is an explanation that sounds, at face value, like the guy has something to moan about. PI's DI School does, indeed, give a man a hard time for different

colored buttons, which might seem to some like a penny-ante thing. (They contend that there is no such thing as a man being a little out of uniform anymore than there is such a thing as a little cancer).

But they have never thrown a man out of school for mis-matched buttons—and they never will. There is always more, much more, behind a man's disensollment.

Unfortunately, the troops at Albany,

Ga., or Twentynine Palms, Calif., will never know the school's side of it. All they'll hear—and quite probably believe—is the local Marine's slanted version.

However, these are negative thoughts, and there has already been far too much negative thinking about the DI program. It's high time the rest of us adopted the positive thinking of the men now on the field at both recruit depots.

One of PI's more articulate DIs may have been speaking for most when he recently said, "I came here convinced, I'll be honest, that there is really a 'double standard' in any military outfit. I believed that 90% of the rules are made for 10% of the people, and that the snap-and-crackle Marine Corps I'd be training recruits for wasn't the one they'd be going to when they left here. I feel differently now. There's only one standard down here-the highest-for officers, enlisted and recruits. It jarred me at first. But then I said to myself, 'Hell, man, this is the Marine Corps you've been yearning for; let's see what you can do to keep it this way."

This DI has the best kind of motivation—the do-it-yourself kind.

Although he didn't say so, his mind probably started changing as he underwent the five weeks of instruction at PI's DI School. (There are such minor differences between PI's and SD's DI Schools that what is said about one practically embraces both).

So, let's switch our glance to the West Coast and talk about San Diego's school, briefly noting what slight differences exist between the two.

SD's School has a staff of seven



AGySgt C. Golden (foreground) and his wife entertained ASSgt J. Fitzgerald and ASgt R. Harr and their wives at an outdoor barbecue

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For 12 weeks the DI looks at the same old faces of his recruits; the same figures, times, dates

on the training schedule. But the lucky single DI varies the faces and figures by varying the dates

instructors (PI's has five) all of whom are ex-DIs (so are PI's). Like PI, SD has gone all-out on the screening team concept. Theirs visit Pendleton, Barstow, El Toro and Twentynine Palms and they dispel many doubts and misconceptions as they answer pretty much the same type of questions as PI's. Samples? Does officer supervision hamper recruit training? Is it right that you lose a stripe if you fail DI School (this is something new, and not altogether laudable in the Corps: this preoccupation with failure)? Are recruits pampered today? The answer to all three is, obviously, no.

SD's course includes 187½ hours of instruction (PI's has 206½) with almost half, 90 hours, devoted to infantry drill, (PI devotes 98) and the remainder spread out over Basic Indoctrination, Physical Training, Technique of Military Instruction and Leadership.

The two schools have identical missions: to screen and train selected NCOs for duty as DIs. Neither claims to produce a qualified DI; that is the job of the Recruit Training Regiments.

There is a three-day processing period before commencement of classes, used for issuing clothing and equipment, indoctrination lectures, physical testing, etc. Because of their busy schedule, students have been advised not to bring dependents with them.

A Class Commander (the senior student by date of rank) ramrods the class and, contrary to scuttlebutt, no man surrenders his rank's prerogatives at the door of either school. The opposite is true. He is made more acutely aware of his rank and responsibilities.

The instructors, on both coasts, are superior Marines, strongly motivated and unbiased in their evaluation of students. Having been "down that road" themselves, their lectures (and tips) are invaluable to the prospective DI. One warned a class to be on their guard when they first pick up a platoon at the Receiving Barracks. As their names are called, many recruits will not only answer, but unconsciously thrust out their right hand.

An unwary DI will instinctively shake the man's hand, which is not necessarily the best beginning for a DI-recruit relationship.

The impartial way a good instructor views his students (many of whom he has served with before) was dramatized during a recent "break" between classes at PI's DI School. The class had just come in from the field, following a particularly stiff examination on applied drill. The Chief Instructor, clip-

board in hand, was tabulating the results. "How many did you fail?" he asked each instructor. They replied, "four," or "three" or "five." All eyes snapped to one instructor who replied matter-of-factly, "None," for this had been expected to produce a number of failures, although failure at this early stage would certainly not have meant disenrollment.

"None?" asked the Chief Instructor.
"None," said the other, as he slipped into his just-pressed trousers, "but three of them failed themselves."

Although the number of men being disenrolled has plummeted in recent months, (the depots credit recent CMC statements and screening boards for this) there will always be a few men who will, for one reason or another, fail. "It's a real puzzler," said one veteran instructor. "I guess we'll have to admit there is just no way of predicting who will fall by the wayside."

There is one point on which all agree. A student must, if he is to succeed, be strongly motivated. If his doubts become his master, he is doomed to fail. Under this category, the most common example is the man who uses the crutch: "I've never had to concentrate on military subjects in my job." To him the instructor has a stock answer,

TURN PAGE

'When you are asked what you are, is your answer a Marine or an office clerk?"

The West Coast, particularly, may prompt HQMC to reevaluate the decision to limit DI duty to E-5s and above. Until recently, E-4s had been eligible, but their showing at DI School had been dismal. A whopping 47% failed in FY 1959. It was, therefore, felt that length of service, experience and age of the average E-4 would rule out the rank as possible DIs.

Recently, however, waivers of this requirement were granted by HQMC and three E-4s were permitted to attend SD's DI School. The results, thus far, though encouraging, are inconclusive. All will have to prove themselves not only at school but in the crucible of the drill field. If they succeed, it is conceivable that this requirement may continue to be waived and even, eventually, be reworded to include outstanding E-4s.

San Diego's screening team also has opened new vistas by extending a "Come see us," invitation to all commands they visit. In increasing numbers, officers and NCOs are coming to the depot to see firsthand the new look in DI duty.

Visitors to either Recruit Depot won't find the new look on the drill fields. There, little has changed. The time-honored rituals, viewed from a distance like well-remembered pantomines, evoke all the old memories. They are hilarious to everyone but the recruits.

Here, a senior DI will have halted his platoon and, arms akimbo, be staring heavenward, his face a mask of frustration, as if asking a passing cloud, "What have I done to deserve this?" A little apart, one of his junior DIs might be intent on rearranging the asphalt with his toe in front of a treetop-tall recruit he'd just called out of ranks, as he carefully selects just the right choice of words to cut him down to size. Nearby, another junior DI might have his face thrust to within a cigaret's length of a recruit's quivering nose and be roaring, "You, boy, are about as squared away as A SOUP SAND-WICH!"

Farther along, another DI, feigning anger, stalks away from his platoon, choking back the laughter that has bubbled up in him at some ludicrous sight.

They won't see much change in the barracks during the day either, as the DI, yapping like a sheep dog rounding up his flock, hurries his charges into a change of uniform. Then they are off again, running to one of the hundreds of appointments on their busy schedule.

Nor are the nights in the barracks much different than they ever were. It is still normal for all three of the platoon's DIs to be aboard every night for the first couple of weeks. Most agree that it is still the hours between the end of the evening meal and "Taps" that are most important in the first stages of the platoon's training. They can then review the day's instructions and brief the platoon on the morrow's schedule. Nobody expects all three to be there. They do it because "we always have."

No, they won't see the changes until, secure behind his "hatch" in the barracks, or at the Staff NCO Club, or in one of the bachelor DIs' quarters, or in the privacy of his own or another DI's home, the DI finally takes off his campaign hat and relaxes.

Then he'll talk.

And they'll see what makes today's DI the equal, if not superior, of any man who ever trained a recruit before him.

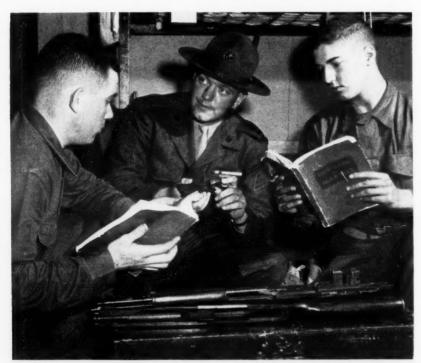
The outsider will quickly see that today's DI has acquired poise. He has a confidence in himself that far exceeds the average Marine's. He knows he's good because no one but a good man could get his job (he saw that in DI School) and none but the best can hold it. He has unbounding faith in his own leadership ability; and he knows that the ability to inspire and lead men is the quality Marines revere above virtually all others.

He had worried when he first came on the field. He'd been schooled not to use profanity or vulgarity. While he wasn't an obscene man, he, like everyone, knew how to curse. But that had proved no problem if a man stopped to think before he spoke.

He'd been warned he'd lose his temper, but he had found his own gimmick for that. Each day, he'd told himself, "Today, every man in my platoon is going to make at least 20 mistakes. I'll have to tell each one the same thing at least 15 times before he'll understand me." So, when the recruits failed to make their quota of blunders (though not by much) he rejoiced.

He'd been told by a former DI that you were constantly "under the gun," supervised every inch of the way by everyone from the "Series Gunny" up to and including the Commanding General. But he'd found that if he did his job, nobody harassed him.

He was alerted that, "Every time you're called to the company office, stand by! You won't know what it is, but you'll know you're in trouble. They'll tell you any good news over the phone." That hadn't been true either. He'd been called often to read letters before they were made a part of his permanent record from grateful parents



The long hours between evening chow and taps were occupied by ASgt R. R. Ebert to provide extra instruction on the M-I for two recruits

The transition from civilian to Marine is most evident at the "Final Review," following which DIs are often introduced to a recruit's family

who had written him, through his CO, to thank him for what he'd done for their son.

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Best of all, though, today's DI knows that everybody knows his problems (that's what has always made DI duty tough: nobody seemed to care) and wants to help him.

Help is coming from a lot of directions, but, most important, it's coming from the Commandant.

General Shoup has directed that all NCO promotion boards take special note of the fact that "a successful tour of duty as a DI is indicative of superior leadership qualities." This is, in the DIs' view, a giant step in the right direction. In the past, they were never sure how, if at all, their tour as a DI affected their career. They know now.

Both Recruit Depots now have in effect a special quota for the promotion of "meritorious" DIs of all ranks up to and including E-7. This program was put into effect the first week the present Commandant took office.

Under present promotion policies, DIs from fields other than 03 will not find their DI duty a hindrance to promotion. There had been speculation that, despite the fact that applicants are desired from all fields, ground and aviation, a tour as a DI might jeapordize, for example, an electronics man's chances for advancement. This fear, apparently, was groundless.

All DIs on the field now draw "proficiency" pay. This financial recognition of the importance of the DI and the responsibilities of his position, has benefitted his morale almost as much

as his piggy bank.

There is also a gratuitous laundry and dry cleaning service which results, on an average, in a saving of \$30 a month. DIs are also issued extra items of uniform.

How about it? Are you qualified to be a DI? If your first impulse is to

say no, you're probably wrong.

The qualifications of a DI are both reasonable and attainable.

A DI is outstanding in military bearing and smartness. Is there any reason why you couldn't be if you wanted to badly enough? Are you too short, too tall, too fat, too thin? DIs come in all shapes and sizes. If the Corps has a uniform to fit you, and it obviously has, it has a campaign hat that will fit you.

But you can't sit back on your prestige and say, "I'm an NCO and I shouldn't have to go through all this hassle to get it." Tom Paine wrote the answer to that two centuries ago: "What we attain too cheap, we esteem too lightly."

There are billets for about 700 DIs in the Corps and nearly all of them are filled, but there will always be openings. Are you ready to concede that there are at least 700 better men than you?

What can DI duty do for you?

Colonel George R. Newton, who commands San Diego's Recruit Training Regiment, put it this way: "The DI has developed command presence. Whereever he goes, throughout his career, he'll stand out. He now possesses the background for the attainment of the rank of sergeant major. He has acquired a new understanding of men and supreme confidence in himself. He has learned to resist the temptation to do things 'the easy way.' He is ready to meet all challenges."



Two years as a DI at San Diego and two more before that at PI haven't been able to wipe the happy grin off AGySgt McBride's face

STREE NCO SELECTION BOARDS

by AGySgt Mel Jones

Photos by

AGySgt E. L. Jarrard

F YOU'RE ever in the mood for excitement, stroll into any Staff NCO Club, prop your elbow on the bar and ask the clientele in general:

"How in the name of old Caesar do those boards select Staff NCOs for promotion?"

Then step back and moderate . . . because the conversation is going to become argumentative, animated and perhaps, if the clientele has survived Happy Hour, downright forceful.

Like an image in a pool of water, the promotion concept will become rippled by guesses and distorted by personal opinions. One man "guesses" that letters of indebtedness signify automatic dismissal from consideration. Another man "assumes" that the fitness report he got back in '47 has washed his promotion slate ever since. And there'll always be a soul or two cracking in wry jest, that all selection boards are "payola" boards.

Just how in Caesar's good name are Staff NCOs selected? With this general query in mind, we stuffed a few hundred pertinent questions into a briefcase and quick-timed over to the office of Colonel Michael Ryan.

There are a number of reasons why Col Ryan was asked to step into the isolation booth. He has been a career Marine since 1940 and has traveled the South Pacific combat route from Guadalcanal through Tarawa to Sai-

pan-Tinian. He knows what to look for in a good noncom.

At present, the colonel holds the tongue-twisting title of Branch Head,



Headquarters tells what happens behind this door

Plans, Policies and Budget Branch, G-1, HQMC. As such, he has a daily acquaintance with promotion problems and policies.

And finally, he was senior member of the last E-7 selection board.

The interview sounded like this:
"Sir, what factors decide when a
promotion board will be convened?"

"Well, at least one board per year is convened for each Staff NCO rank. First of all, we try to make it as early as possible in the fiscal year so that promotions can be made when vacancies occur during that year. The exact date will depend on the availability of members and board room space limitations."

"What is the physical composition of a board?"

"There will be anywhere from 11 to 15 members, most of them field grade officers. Usually, full colonels are senior members on E-6 and E-7 boards; generals are senior members of E-8 and E-9 boards. Beyond that, members are chosen to represent a variety of occupational fields. We try, for economy purposes, to get as much representation as possible from within HQMC. But some members are drafted from posts and stations to fill out the speciality requirements. Above all, we want as much occupational field representation as possible."

"Couldn't that representation be expanded, sir? Couldn't one member of the board be a senior Staff NCO, particularly the Marine Corps Sergeant

"We've found the following to be true: the farther removed you are from the rank being considered, the more objective you can be. Picture yourself on a selection board. Could you sincerely be objective at all times? And as for the Sergeant Major . . . well, we have quite a number of boards every year. If he were assigned to them all—which he would have to be in fairness—he would be spending six to nine months a year on that job alone."

"Colonel, is there a Woman Marine officer serving on each selection board?" "Yes, I believe there is."

"Does she enter into all considerations?"

"She is a full-fledged member of the board and votes on all cases. Keep this in mind; a selection board considers all Marines in a given field. And Women Marines are Marines. The competition is on merit alone. Consequently, there are no vacancies set aside for Women Marines only."

"Does the same apply to Marine Corps Reservists?"

"If they are on active duty, yes. Inactive duty Reservists are selected by other boards."

"Is a board briefed before it gets

down to husiness?"

"Yes. There is always a thorough briefing in the rank to be considered. This briefing covers such factors as overall strength, years in grade and time in service of the personnel under consideration. Marine Corps policies and requirements are also discussed. And the variety of reports required from the board are explained."

"Reports, sir? Other than a list of selected personnel, what reports are reouired?"

"There are a number of studies made by a selection board. To forestall future manpower problems in any given field, population reports in occupation fields are compiled. A panoramic view of the men studied by the board is submitted. Recommendations regarding future boards or present policies are noted. A list of names shows which men have the requisite qualities to be drill instructors. Sub-standard personnel are screened and their names turned over to higher authority for action. Incidentally, it's been gratifying to note that less than one percent of the men considered fell into the last category."

"Colonel Ryan, how does a board know how many men to promote in any one field?"

"A quota list is established by G-1, Headquarters. It is broken down into occupational fields, not specific MOSs. For example, the board I headed was told to select 174 men in the 01 field . . . not 174 0111s or 174 0121s. Every eligible man in the 01 field was in competition with other Marines in the same field."

"How does G-1 arrive at their quota?"

"Well, let's use a formula for that one. First, take the number of E-7s in

any occupational field. Subtract the number of men who are expected to be lost through promotion, retirement, etc. Your new total will be the number of 'on-hand' personnel we will have for the year. Now, subtract this number from the amount we need for the year and you have the number of E-7 vacancies in that field. Confusing?"

"Not if you read it twice, sir."

We knew that a man's record book (called a "case" at Headquarters) is the foundation for his promotion, "But how are the cases brought before the board?"

"By occupational field," explained Col Ryan. He clarified that by adding, "A single board may have to review six or seven thousand cases. If we took them all at once, you couldn't find the members from the cases. So one field is considered at a time."

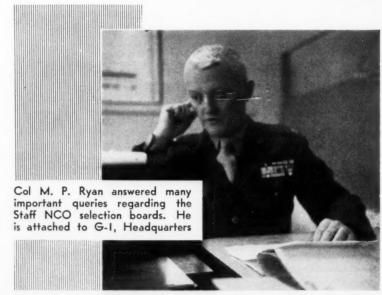
"What procedure is used for judgment, Colonel?"

"Before an occupational field is to be considered, every member of the board acquaints himself with the MOS structure of that field. In addition, if one of the members is acquainted with the working aspects of the field and knows what is expected of the men at various command levels-that member verbally briefs the rest of the board. The cases are then distributed evenly among the members. Each member reviews each case he's been assigned. He reads every page. He takes notes. He gets a word picture of each man he is considering. And then he places his cases in what he considers the order of descending priority. When this is finished, the board goes into a closed executive session."

"What happens then?"

"Each member verbally presents his considerations to the rest of the board.

TURN PAGE



SELECTION BOARD (cont.)

He describes the man's record. In effect, he makes the man live for the board. In turn, the other members are charged with becoming acquainted with these individuals. They record what they hear on a consolidated evaluation sheet. If they need more information, they ask questions. And by the time voting commences, each board member thoroughly knows each individual to be considered."

"Does the voting have to be unanimous, Colonel?"

"No, the majority vote rules. And it works like this: We have, say, 100 vacancies to be filled in the field. And 300 men to be considered. Perhaps the first ballot will place 50 names on the selected list. At the same time, another 30 may be dropped altogether because they didn't receive any votes. The remaining cases are reviewed again. Then there is another ballot, placing more names on the selected list and dropping a few more. This process of elimination goes on until the vacancies are filled. Sometimes, toward the end, a few cases may be reviewed and debated several times. This especially happens when you get down to one vacancy and two or three names. In those instances the men's cases are usually so identical it's very hard to decide which is the better man."

"Harkening back to the review procedures, Colonel; is there anything which would automatically disqualify a man from consideration?"





Prior to executive sessions, each board member reviews personnel records of the selectees. Boxes contain the files assigned to members

"No one who is eligible is automatically disqualified. Competition is keen in every field, so every case is individually considered. A recent incident of indebtedness or a recent bad fitness report is, of course, a steep hurdle. But there are many other factors to be considered."

"Well, sir, in the order of their precedence, what qualities are looked for in an individual?"

"I don't believe there can be a carte blanche order of precedence. Each board has its own standards; its own character. However, emphasis is always placed on leadership and performance of duty as measured by the fitness reports, on combat records, time in grade and length of service and evidence of self-improvement. Remember, though, it's a combination of ALL these items that's important."

"Let's reverse the question, sir. Would the lack of, well, self-improvement or combat experience hamper a man's chances?"

"Not directly. Certainly, no member is going to vote against a man simply because he hasn't taken an MCI course or never been in combat. But . . . when the race comes down to the wire evidence of self-improvement or a combat record will certainly help a man."

"With the exception of recruiting or drill instructing, suppose a man has been out of his field for some time. Will this hurt him?"

"Such a man could be at a disadvantage because we are judging the field in competition. However, full con-

sideration is given to all aspects of a man's case even when he's working out of his field."

"Will an extended period of being passed over be detrimental?"

"No."

"How about a history of humanitarian transfers or assignments?"

"This cannot be used against him. A man is judged on his overall performance of duty. If he is outstanding, he is outstanding. Period."

"Then age wouldn't enter into the consideration either?"

"Only in that the older men seem to have more time in service and this could be a point in their favor."

"Or the fact that a man may be near retirement?"

"Do you mean on 20 or 30 years? If a man has served 19 years, no board will take it upon itself to guess the man is getting out on 20. And by the time he has 30 years in the Corps, he rarely has to worry about a selection board."

"Well, then, how about letters of indebtedness? How are they evaluated?"

"They are studied with a number of thoughts in mind. Are they justified? Are they recent? Do they indicate a trend? If the answer to these questions is yes, the man has a problem."

"What part do fitness reports play?"
"Fitness reports are our primary source of information concerning an individual's performance. As such, they play the most important part in the considerations."

"What sections of the reports are given the most credence?"

"All the sections are considered. I would say, though, that the sections giving the overall evaluation of an individual are regular duties, military bearing and neatness and Sections 18 and 19, the marking officer's overall estimate. The remarks in Section 'D' are vitally important; they help the board member in his attempt to understand the man as an individual."

"Well, sir, as you know, not all officers mark by the book. One officer may note 'above average' and another 'outstanding' regarding the same man. Both these officers may have the same esteem for that man, but one just naturally marks higher. Is this taken into consideration?"

"Yes, indeed. A special effort is made to analyze marks given under various conditions. We try to understand the conditions under which the man was working. And we analyze the remarks in Section 'D' to gain a better insight into the evaluation of the marking officer. Then too, when board members are verbally reviewing their cases, they

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ry ney he point out any inconsistencies which they may note."

"Colonel Ryan, there is a raging debate over written tests. What was your board told in regard to failure of GMSTs or TTs?"

"We were informed that failure to pass the tests was not paramount providing the other aspects of a man's record indicated that selection was justified in spite of test failures. Let me point out, however, that the number of men selected who had not passed the tests was quite low. Failure to pass tests was still a hurdle to overcome."

"Sir, suppose a board member personally knows the man being considered. Does he disqualify himself from judgment? If not, isn't his decision liable to be unfair to others who are to be considered but who are not personally known?"

"No, to both questions. Each board member votes on each individual. All the members are, of course, human and will vote on the basis of their knowledge of the individual, either personal or by briefing. Keep in mind, however, that the officer who knows the man being considered has but one vote in a pot of 11 or more. All the other members have a vote too. And believe me they're not gullible. I'm sure also that every man does his utmost to be fair and impartial. Wouldn't you?"

"Yes sir, with one possible exception. Let me ask you this, Colonel: would you say a man is generally considered on the basis of his record from last promotion—or considered on the basis of his entire career?"

"The entire record is reviewed. However, such things as performance of duty, as indicated by the fitness reports, are judged mostly from the last promotion. Other items, like an outstanding combat record, may extend a number of years back and is always taken into consideration. Now, while the entire record and time in grade is emphasized, particular attention is given to more recent performance. For instance, I ascertained that the junior man my board would be considering would have three

TURN PAGE



In closed executive meetings, all members of the board verbally outline the cases they have studied.

Voting commences when presentations are finished. Maj D. R. Jones, above, briefed at one session

SELECTION BOARD (cont.)

years in grade. So I had each member review the entire record and time in grade of the men to be considered, then go over the cases again and review the past three years alone. Thus, the board was briefed on the entire record and time in grade, plus an analysis of the last three years. In this way the older men received an equal performance comparison with the junior men. And the old-timers, provided they had kept their performance up to the same level. had time in grade going for them in the final judgment." "What about the matter of tight occupational fields, sir?" "Some fields are very tight due to

the number of people in the field compared to actual requirements. We did, however, make token promotions in every field; just enough to keep the field from stagnating. Then too, our board was able to do something new to alleviate this situation. In addition to selections allocated to individual fields, we grouped certain occupational fields for across-the-board selections. We selected about one-fifth of our total vacancies in this manner. I'll explain. We were directed to fill 11 vacancies in Occupational Field (OF) 11: 13 in OF 21 and six in OF 23. We filled these vacancies. But then we were directed to combine these three fields into one and select a total of 28 of the best men remaining in these fields regardless of MOS. We had a total of 10 of these

combined occupational fields. The fields in the 10 categories were somewhat inter-related."

"What would you suggest to a man who has excellent qualities but is sitting in a tight field?"

"One of three things. Apply for recruiting duty. Try to become a drill instructor. Or retrain. Primarily, I would say to retrain in a more open field. It is, I know, a difficult thing to undertake but if a man is outstanding but is going nowhere, it's simply because there are too many men above him in the same field."

"Colonel, would you clarify the recruiting and DI recommendations?"

"Well, selection boards are directed to note that successful performance as a DI or recruiter is prima facie evidence that a man has the requisite leadership for promotion. While this does not insure the man's selection, it is certainly an assist in that direction. There is a point to bear in mind regarding this. Suppose two drill instructors have equally outstanding records. One may be promoted and the other not. Why? Because we still have to promote in a man's occupational field and there were undoubtedly less openings in the field of the man not promoted."

"After a board has made its selections, does it decide when the promotions will become effective?"

"No. We furnish the names, G-1 decides when the promotions will take effect. It can be any time during the same fiscal year. Promotions for the year are phased in as needed and indicated by budgetary considerations. Everyone selected, however, will know of his selection as soon as the board adjourns and the list is published."

"Are the lists reviewed before being published?"

"Oh yes . . . each list is approved by the Commandant."

"Well, sir, after a list has been published and the promotion granted, can it be stopped at a local command level?"

"Yes, a commanding officer can withhold a promotion. However, he must advise the Commandant of the reasons. The Commandant will make the final decision."

"Would you care to become prognostic, Colonel Ryan? How does the future look?"

"There will be an opening of opportunities in all fields. This optimism has a solid base. The forthcoming E-8 and E-9 promotions will leave open billets. Then, too, a number of early World War II vets will be retiring. And finally, the percentage of NCOs is being increased. This year, 37.4% of all enlisted Marines were in paygrades E-4 and above. In fiscal year 1961, this will be increased to 40%."

SASEBO NOTE

The following letter and the photographs on this page were received from General Harry Schmidt, (Retd.) after an article on Sasebo appeared in our December, 1959, issue.—Ed.

Dear Col Dickson:

I have finished reading the article on Sasebo. I note that it says "that the history of Marine Corps activities is somewhat obscure."

In 1945 and subsequent to the capture of Iwo Jima by the Fifth Amphibious Corps, which I commanded, the Corps was placed under the operational control of General Kruger's Sixth Army for the Olympic Operation. That operation was to attack and secure Kyushu on 1 November 1945. As hostilities ceased before that time, my Fifth Corps, consisting of 152,000 officers and men, was sent to Sasebo to destroy the remaining war potential of the Japanese. The Corps at that time consisted of three divisions, a brigade of Army Engineers and several other auxiliary troops. The divisions were the Marine Second and Fifth and the Army Thirty-second.

My headquarters were in a large building near the Naval activities. My flag of command was flown at that Headquarters and is now in the Quantico Museum.

We accomplished our mission in January, 1946, and returned to the States.

That command was the largest ever commanded by a Marine officer. The Corps on Iwo was the largest tactical command of Marines ever to be engaged in battle in the entire history of the battlestudded colors of the Marine Corps....

Sincerely,

General Harry Schmidt, (Retd.) 3105 Elliott Street San Diego 6, Calif.

(Top to bottom) Remains of a large Japanese defense plant after a World War II atomic bomb fell: a Marine destroying enemy Nambu machine guns; a tank crushing captured radio and radar equipment; and a Marine assisting the Japanese police are graphic reminders of Sasebo's grim WW II history









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ACADEMY PREP

HE LAMENT, "I sure wish I had completed school (or furthered my education) when I had the chance," has become almost a daily echo.

However, many young enlisted Marines are doing something about their education. They are furthering it at the expense of the U. S. Government—they are enrolled in the Naval Preparatory School, U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.

The prep school is one of several schools within the Service Schools Command, headed by Captain A. D. Jackson, Jr., USN, a former NAPSter and graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy.

Unlike many students in various schools throughout the nation who feel that education is something which can be purchased or acquired through various other unacademic means, the Bainbridge scholars must fight every inch of the way toward their final goal of recognition and education.

Founded in 1914, at Newport, R. I., the U. S. Naval Preparatory School, formerly the U. S. Naval School, Academy and Preparatory, is the Navy's third senior education center. Senior, not in rank, for it was designed for enlisted men, and still educates enlisted men, but senior in age. Only the U. S. Naval Academy and the U. S. Naval War College antedate.

In 1914, enlisted men were first given the opportunity to compete for appointments to the Naval Academy. The Secretary of the Navy allotted 15 appointments at the time, but this quota has risen throughout the years to meet the increasing demands for topnotch officers. The first input hike allowed entrance to 25 men; the second hike, 100; and now 160 enter annually.

During 1915, a Naval Academy class was formally established at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. As an incentive, the members of this class were quartered in the same building so they could study together. For four months, the 11 men pored over the Naval Academy Examination subjects, which included geometry, algebra, arithmetic, grammar, U. S. history, geography and spelling.

The prep school was so successful that in 1916 the corps of instructors of the Department of Education, Newport, stated: "The returns far exceed our expectations, and our success in being able to properly adjust gray matter in

the heads of those who aspire to be midshipmen is a very signal one indeed."

At graduation ceremonies, however, only five of the 11 men completing the course were admitted to the Naval Academy.

The number of successful candidates for the academy during 1917 and 1918 was equally disheartening. Only about 50 percent of the graduates received the opportunity to further their military schooling and careers by entering, and graduating from, Annapolis.

Highly dissatisfied with the input results, and the attrition rate, the Secretary of the Navy, in 1919, established a second prep school—at San Diego, Calif. This addition then gave the Navy a chance to educate men on both coasts and, subsequently, to fill the vacancies for academy enrollments. In 1922, the Newport school was moved to Norfolk, Va., where it remained until 1943, when it was transferred to Bainbridge. The San Diego school was closed in 1931.

During the years 1943 to 1949, the Bainbridge Prep School was located in the former classrooms of the Tome School—a private prep school. Both students, and school, suffered somewhat during the war years when instructors were drafted school teachers, not regulars, who could not learn to accept the fact that the school was militarily important. After the war years, however, the instructors were again selected on their scholastic abilities, leadership qualities and military bearing. The instruction once again became top caliber.

In September, 1949, economy caused the return of the school to Newport. Later, when perilous international situations were threatening world peace, the Navy was given the O.K. to expand its forces. This personnel increase caused the reactivation of Bainbridge, and subsequently, the return of the prep school to the training center. This transfer, however, was not effected until May 10, 1951.

From its inception in 1914, to the present date, the prep school has moved six times, covering a distance of about 10.000 miles

Each year, during September, 500 students, representatives of the Navy, Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force, arrive at the school to prepare for the bars of an ensign or second lieutenant. Navy and Marine personnel, usually

TURN PAGE



Directing all school and student activities are LtCdr H. Ortland III and Capt R. E. Wray III

by ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

ACpl LeRoy T. Stark

Between classes, the stairs and halls of Tome building are filled to capacity by rushing students



Prep School serves as the first rung of the ladder to higher education and a commission

ACADEMY PREP (cont.)

E-2 and E-3, comprise the majority of the student body, but past personnel have ranged from a seaman recruit to an Army first lieutenant.

Largest single entrance program to the prep school is the Fleet nominations whereby enlisted personnel are selected through competitive exams, recommendations from their commanding officers and a selection board within their parent organization.

Requirements for entry demand that students be male, have obligated service up to July 1 of the year entering the academy, have a GCT of 105, be between 17 and 22 years of age, and single—never having been married. The course of instruction at the prep school is nine months.

Prior to arriving at the school, each student is carefully evaluated. This process consists of a three-officer screening board, followed by an interview with the man's commanding officer. A rigid physical examination and a written test are next.

Successful aspirants are then ordered to prep school to compete among contemporaries in daily studies, duties and honor positions.

Preparation and testing for Naval

Academy entrance begin in March of the year following prep school entry.

Personnel fortunate enough to be in the 160 which the Naval Academy will accept are transferred to Annapolis, Md., to commence their plebe year. Students who passed the exams, but were not selected, may seek nomination from their Congressman, or return to compete again next year for a Fleet appointment if they meet the requirements.

Congressional nominations to the academy are given enlisted men serving in the Armed Forces; such men may request the prep school. About one-fourth of the student body is obtained in this manner.

Unfortunately, many of the Congressional-nominated students arrive after the academic year has started. These men receive special attention from their instructors, but they still must exert a special effort, scholastically.

A third group of applicants is the Presidential nominees. These students are sons of officers and enlisted men of the regular service and sons of men who were killed in combat.

In addition to the regular prep school trainees, the school has taken on the extra task of preparing Reservists on active duty for the Secretary of the Navy's quota of 160 academy entrees.

Prep school has no service or rank

distinction. All students receive the same course and privileges. After arrival, students are formed into a battalion patterned after a Naval Academy battalion. Student officers are chosen for the battalion from among regularly rated men of the unit. These officers are changed every marking period (five periods per school year) and new men are selected on their military and scholastic merits.

Administration, drill, parades, inspections and other phases of daily living are patterned after the academy. This also helps to prepare students to step into the life of a midshipman.

In addition to standard marking systems, students are also graded by demerits. Minor rules infractions carry one to 10 demerits, while more serious offenses carry 10 to 30 demerits. The number of demerits is multiplied by a base figure and this score is deducted from a 4.0 conduct mark. Demerits are meted out by the school's Battalion Officer.

Current courses received by personnel include: English, which covers grammar, composition, literature and vocabulary; algebra, which entails algebraic fundamentals, elementary and intermediate algebra; geometry, which is the equivalent to one year of high school geometry, with an introduction to trigonometry; and physics, which

Drummers beat the cadence for students whenever they march, as a body, from one area to another.

Due to the rigid schedules which are maintained, the men are not given additional close order drill



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During class sessions, each of the Preparatory School students is called upon to recite or to solve an academic problem at the board



Sports play an important part in the school's program. Prep teams compete against squads from junior colleges and military academies



familiarizes the men with the basic physics laws and laboratory training in experimental procedures.

Students are required to prepare specific lessons for each period of study. They are also called upon to recite during class. This system acquaints the men with the teaching methods they will encounter at the academy.

Daily routine for students is concise and demanding. Reveille goes at 0600 and first call to breakfast at 0615. Breakfast formation is held at 0620 and chow goes from 0630 to 0700.

Morning quarters are held at 0730 at the school and the first period of study commences at 0800. Each period is about 50 minutes in length and there are four periods during the morning.

Lunch is served from 1200 to 1235 and at 1300 the students receive their extra instruction. Fifth through sixth period is held from 1345 to 1530, at which time the men participate in intramurals for an hour and a half. Supper is from 1730 to 1830. Afterwards, the students have an hour to themselves before commencing their evening study period, which goes from 1930 to 2130. Taps are sounded at 2200.

Sports play a major roll in each man's life. Every scholar is given an opportunity to try out for football, baseball, track, swimming, wrestling, cross-country, tennis or lacrosse. Prep teams are pitted against other prep schools and college freshman teams.

Extra-curricular activities include the school yearbook, The Cruise, dances, a dance band, choir, and hobbies.

At the end of December, students are about half-way through their academic year, so a 15-day leave is granted each man.

In March, all hands begin taking a series of College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) exams. The day after the entrance exams end, the students begin another leave period. This one is extended to late April, at which time the men begin Post Exam Sessions. In addition to exams, students also take physicals for the Naval Academy and await the results of their written tests.

When the results are made known, in early May, the school conducts a graduation week which approximates, in a reduced number, June week at the Naval Academy. This includes practice parades, presentations of athletic awards and a dance.

A series of graduation awards has TURN PAGE

Tension builds up after a tough day in the classrooms. Students relax by working out in the pool

The daily routine for students is concise and demanding. Reveille is held at 0600 and breakfast is served at 0630. Classes begin at 0800



Rehearsals for the newly organized Prep School Choir are held in the school's auditorium. More than 100 students are choir members

ACADEMY PREP (cont.)

been instituted. Led by the class of 1939, an award of \$100 goes to the Fleet Quota candidate obtaining the highest average marks on the Naval Academy entrance exam. The class of 1943 gives an annual award of \$100 to the student maintaining the highest overall average for the year.

During early June, prep school begins its Summer mission, preparing enlisted candidates for Navy and Marine Corps NROTC programs. To be eligible for this program, a man must be willing to undergo nine weeks of instruction, have obligated service of one year as of October 1 of the year he enters college, cannot have passed his 25th birthday upon graduation from the college, be an E-2 (this is an average) or above, and be single, never having been married.

Each year, nation-wide competitive exams are given in December to civilian and service candidates for NROTC. Ten percent of the candidates selected are chosen from enlisted Naval and Marine Corps candidates. The men arrive in June for a two-months course designed to refresh their study habits, to review their high school work and to prepare them for the transition from enlisted candidates to civilian college students. A course similar to NAPS is observed by all students.

Near the end of the session, the student is required to appear before a final selection board. If selected, he may attend one of 52 colleges and universities having NROTC units. At the college, or university, he is sworn in as



During evening study periods, the men pool all their problems, then work on solutions



PFC Larry R. Clark, Battalion Commander, changes platoon banners which denote the platoon standing each grading period

Almost all activities at the Bainbridge Prep School are modeled after those of the U. S. Naval Academy

a midshipman, USNR. Counseling and assistance in making college and university selections is done by the course instructors.

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A third type of program handled by the school is the job of providing nine weeks of preparation training for men selected by the Bureau of Naval Personnel to participate in the Navy's Scientific Training Program.

In 1958, the first group of men in the NESEP, Navy Enlisted Scientific Education Program, took prep work prior to enrolling in 20 different universities across the country. Twelve instructors teach college algebra, trigonometry, physics and English.

NESEP programs place emphasis on broader aspects of science, math and engineering educations. Both men and women are eligible for the course if they have completed recruit training, are an E-2 or above (again E-2 is used as an average) and have no less than six years obligated service as of July 1 of the year selected, if in the Regular

Navy and Marine Corps. If in the Reserve, personnel must agree to enlist in the Regular service for six years. Upon completion of the second year of college they must execute an agreement to extend their enlistment for two additional years; not have reached their 25th birthday by July 1 of the year selected; be a high school graduate or possess a GED test on a high school level; have a GCT of 118 or higher; either single or married and score high on the NESEP qualifying test.

Heading the prep school is Lieutenant Commander H. Ortland III, USN, who is also responsible for, and initiator of, parents day. This function affords the opportunity for parents to visit their sons and receive a first-hand lecture and tour of the school.

According to Captain R. E. Wray III, USMC, Assistant Officer in Charge, the largest number of school "drops" are caused by the individual's lack of motivation. "Too many men think that they are going to find the school a

snap, but when they are met face to face with reality, they don't pack the gear," says Capt Wray.

Lieutenant R. A. Shepard, USN, Battalion Officer, is the official gobetween for the student officers and the school staff. LtCdr Ortland, Capt Wray and Lt Shepard are all graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy.

Liberty is a major outlet for most personnel in various bases and posts when the going gets a little rough, but for the prep school students, it's more a word than a reality. Although liberty is granted men whose academic standing is up-to-par, most personnel spend their week ends poring through their textbooks for the next week's assignments.

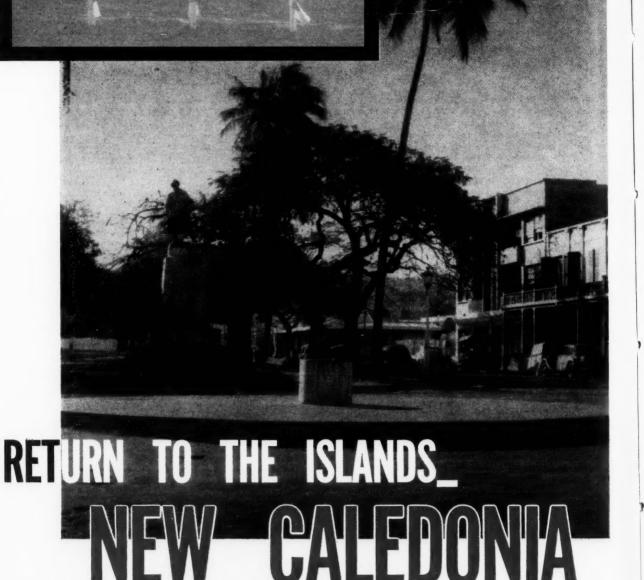
Students at this seat of learning dive head!ong into assignments with enthusiasm, tackle projects with determination and worm their way through textbooks in their never-ending quest for vital knowledge—and future commissions.



Marching to the Tome building, barracks or chow hall, each student soon learns that all corners are

definitely "square;" columns are absolutely straight. Battalion officers grade group marching each day

A traffic turnabout has replaced the pillbox which commanded this street intersection in Noumea during WW II



Although the area around Noumea was dotted with military establishments during WW II, little evidence remains

by Robert C. Hayes

(Photos by author)

treet

HE PLANE banked sharply away from the jungletangled mountainside-and beneath the wing the eucalyptus-type trees studded the Tontouta River delta. Then the plane leveled out and touched down on Tontouta International Airport in French New Caledonia which 17 years ago had been "home away from home" for thousands of American pilots and ground crews, and from which even more thousands of Marines and other service personnel had been ferried "up the line" to the New Hebrides, Guadalcanal and Bougainville.

As a reintroduction to New Caledonia. Tontouta Airport is a striking mixture of the old and new-a blend of war and peacetime. As you step out of the DC-6B that brought you from the Fiji Islands and soon will be on its way to Paris, your eyes take in the big steel-framed hangar, the Quonset passenger terminal, and the operations and headquarters buildings standing just as they did during World War II. The radio shack has been moved up the hill, but its transmitters are left overs from the war and you read their familiar stateside names: "Wilcox Electric of Kansas City" and "Collins Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Iowa.'

But veteran pilots never would recog-

nize the landing strip. Tontouta is prepared for round-the-world jet transport flights, and the old blacktop runway from which Allied bombers and transports took off is now 6900 feet of heavy concrete and being extended another 1000 feet to handle the DC-8 jets which the French airline T.A.I., expects to put into Paris-Noumea-Tahiti-San Francisco service about mid-1961. Across the field, a new million-dollar passenger terminal and administration building are nearing completion. These Tontouta improvements are costing the French government from 10 to 12 million dollars.

New Caledonia and its principal city, Noumea, were occupied by Marines from the time that the 1st Marine Raider Battalion pitched its camp in the green hills prior to the Guadalcanal attack. In the next few years it became one of the biggest staging areas in the South Pacific, and thousands of troops landed there by ships and planes for transfer to the forward areas as the wounded were brought back to hospitals. Noumea was headquarters for Admiral William F "Bull" Halsey's command of all South Pacific forces.

One doesn't mistake Noumea. It is what might well be called a typical French colonial city of about 25,000 population. It is dirty and squalid in places, and yet beautiful and romantic in the French way, situated on a peninsula and surrounded by dozens of dazzling bays.

It hasn't changed much since the war. One can easily find his way by the old landmarks from the colonial governor's residence at one end, to the former MOB-5 naval hospital at Anse Vata beach now operated as the Noumea polyclinic hospital. The huge nickel smelter belches multi-colored smoke 24 hours daily, and drainage from a thousand homes still runs down the streets.

In the center of the town opposite the tree-shaded park, buildings and patios of the old Market Square beer garden are standing just as they were when thousands of American, Australian and New Zealand enlisted men sat there in the warm sunshine and drank stateside beer. But, instead of a beer garden, it has again become a_colorful marketplace in which, from 5 to 7 a.m., six days a week, natives bring their garden produce and fish for sale. A housewife has to get up early if she wants to buy fresh vegetables or a rainbow-hued fish for the day's meals. If she buys a fish. she'll carry it home, still alive, on a string

The famed Hotel du Pacifique, once the SoPac Officers Club, so crowded with thirsty officers from ships and camps that there was standing room only, and where drinks were served in cans because the club couldn't keep a supply of glasses, has reverted to a native hotel. But its well-kept grounds are still studded with stately coconut palms and colorful floral gardens. The faded name outside the bar proclaims its once-prouder days.

To many Marines who had not yet encountered actual warfare, one of the city's strangest sights was the concrete pillbox located strategically at a fivestreet intersection in front of the police

TURN PAGE



This two-story frame house was the Navy's South Pacific Service Command Headquarters in Noumea



Architecturally minded Marines billeted in Noumea during World War II may recall the Pink House



At Camp Goettge, near Noumea, Marines raised tents following a storm which had hit the base

Headquarters billet of a Marine unit at Noumea, New Caledonia, during the Second World War

NEW CALEDONIA (cont.)

station. This relic of the first days of the European war when New Caledonian supporters of General Charles De Gaulle's "Free French" movement ousted France's Nazi-appeasing Vichy government representatives has been removed and nothing more glamorous than a large traffic circle replaces it.

New modern stores and apartments bespeak Noumea's postwar progress. Names like General Electric and Kelvinator share store displays with their counterparts from Australia and France. There even are Johnson and Evinrude outboard motors—in fact, outboard boating has become a popular sport on the reef-protected bays.

The New Caledonians enjoy that delightful mid-day custom known as "la siest" in which everything but restaurants and bars close up tight for two and a half hours from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. To make up for it, they start work at 7 a.m.

Although the plains and mountainsides for miles around Noumea were speckled with military and naval establishments during the war, little physical evidence of them can be found today. Most of it is in the form of concrete foundations, and one looks like any other. The big Dumbea army hospital on the way to Tontouta, for instance, is just acres-upon-acres of broken concrete flooring. A forest of small trees has overgrown the whole area, and it now is a popular spot for picking native fruits. Most of the Ouonset huts which were sold or abandoned at war's end have been moved, piece by piece, to new locations throughout the island.

I hired a two-cylinder Citroen sedan one day and started out toward Magenta to try to locate the old hillside camp of Marine Air Depot Squadron-One (MADS-1) where I had spent my first week in New Caledonia.

At the Magenta airstrip, things were



about as they had been in the old days. There was a new control tower, but the macadam runway had been patched and worn until there was little left but gravel and turf. Despite this, it is home base for Transpac local airline which operates a four-engine Heron and two twin-engine Dragons on scheduled flights to nearby islands and to Koumac at the northwest end of New Caledonia.

Chugging up a winding road above the airstrip, I parked the little Citroen, scrambled through a barbed wire fence, climbed a ridge—and there was the old MADS-1 transient camp, sure enough! There wasn't much to identify it, but I remembered the view. The sight of numerous small islands in the bay had reminded me then, as now, of the beautiful San Juan Islands in the State of Washington. I'd written that thought in a letter home during the war, but a zealous censor had knifed it out because it might give "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

The campsite has been taken over by cows, but a little prowling through the brush uncovered a concrete floor and the rusted remains of an old galley

stove. Farther along was a row of what appeared to be four hot water vats for washing mess gear, and in the background was a series of terraces on which Dallas huts had housed the troops. But time doesn't stand still, and now the land was being surveyed, bulldozed and sub-divided for a new housing project.

Incidentally, the little Citroen is typical of New Caledonia's post-war transportation. Its two cylinders produce two horsepower. It carries four passengers, has no frame and a minimum of springs, but does the job of jeeps, and if it gets stuck it can be lifted out. Two wrenches will adjust all of the nuts and bolts on the engine and body.

Another day, through the good offices of Governor Laurent Pechoux, the French army provided a jeep and driver-interpreter, and we took off to find a Marine encampment near the St. Louis mission. This had been one of the big camps of its day, and from the picturesque old mission we were directed across the St. Louis River to the plains beyond.

From the high ground that probably

held the camp headquarters, or perhaps the CO's quarters, one looked across the grassy slopes in the direction of Mont Dore, the golden mountain. Evidence that this had been considered a "permanent" campsite by Marine standards was seen in the network of now-rusted and broken drainage pipes through which waste and rainwater had been sluiced into the river.

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Nearby, young girls who sometimes weekend at the Val de Ave Maria religious camp still use the concrete play court which friendly Marines built.

New Caledonians are friendly toward Americans. The older generation remembers them warmly from the war days, and today's American visitor again is welcomed to their homes to look at their memory books and to reminisce about the old days. And, as Governor Pechoux remarked, "Numerous marriages were celebrated during and after the war between American citizens and French girls from New Caledonia."

Modern jet transports have brought Noumea much closer to the United States in the past few months. Qantas Airways' Boeing 707s now flying between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia, land three times weekly at Nandi in the Fiji Islands. From there it is only a three-hour-and-twenty-minute flight by T.A.I. to Tontouta.

T.A.I. has twice-weekly flights from Tontouta to Vila and Espiritu Santo, and a monthly flight to Wallis Island, by DC-3s.

Wherever this stranger went in New Caledonia, people seemed to know of him, and that he was revisiting the South Pacific islands of World War II. This is probably because a lone American is not hard to spot. Only a couple dozen Americans visit the island each year and these are mainly one-day visitors from the cruise ships. So, one who is writing and photographing military history is truly an object of curiosity.

One morning at the apartment there was an urgent summons to report to the police commissioner with my passport. I wondered what irregularity might have been committed, but my conscience was clear. It turned out that the passport matter was only a rusewhat the police really wanted to talk about was the Marines they had known during the war! Henri Mainquet, now No. 2 man in the department, had been Commisaire Central de Police in those hectic days and active in supporting counter-intelligence efforts. He proved to be an invaluable aid in identifying some of the former camps and photographing past landmarks.

In contrast with quiet, staid Suva only a few hours away by plane,
TURN PAGE



Hilltop view of post-war Noumea with its new apartment buildings and modern stores. The capital has an approximate population of 25,000



The nickel smelter located on Noumea's waterfront, is one of the world's largest. To supply its customers, it works 24 hours a day



What was once the Naval Receiving Station is now low-cost housing. Noumea's ever-popular athletic field is to the right of the Quonsets

Noumea is livelier—as one would expect from the French. There is more night life. The Biaritz is a plush new night club and restaurant on the sandy beach at Anse Vata. Downtown, the Tivoli and Lotus were going strong. The Central Hotel bar had been temporarily closed by police because of a riot and knifing a few nights before.

New Caledonia, looking for new tourist money—especially American dollars—is proposing legalized gambling, and plans are being formulated for an extensive casino and resort hotel to be erected along the scenic coast a few miles outside of Noumea.

One of the biggest changes that has taken place among the liberty spots is at Anse Vata beach. The private kiosks of the townspeople which form-

erly lined the beach have been removed and, today it is highly popular with bikini-clad swimmers and bathers.

The five-winged "Pentagon" which once housed an immense army PX still stands across the street from the beach. It now is headquarters of the South Pacific Commission, a six-nation agency that makes recommendations for upgrading the health, education and economic life of natives in the Pacific trust and colonial territories. The commission has produced interesting records of native Solomon Island and New Guinea music and it is planning a boatbuilding course at Guadalcanal. In cooperation with the World Health Organization it is attempting to eliminate malaria, which again plagues many of these tropical islands.

There is hardly a Marine veteran of Noumea who won't remember the huge, sprawling Navy Receiving Station on the outskirts of town, with its endless rows of Quonset huts encircling the hillside that overlooked the athletic field. It's still called the Receiving Station, but instead of khaki- and dungaree-clad figures sauntering down its dusty streets, native youngsters and French adults ride bicycles and motor scooters along its overgrown paths.

At the end of the war, Noumea officials converted the Receiving Station into a "temporary" civilian housing project for lower-income families. New, modern homes grew up around it as the city expanded, but efforts to eliminate it have proved futile. The "transients" have become permanent, and a few have attractively gardened and improved their homes. The Receiving Station seems destined to become a perpetual landmark to American occupation.

On the other hand, the former American military cemetery out beyond Duclos Point is now occupied entirely by French headstones. As in Suva, American bodies were removed several years ago and returned to their native land.

One of the strange sights that veterans wouldn't have seen during the war is the presence of Japanese freighters and their crews in the Noumea harbor. Japan has become one of the largest customers for New Caledonia's chrome ore and semi-refined nickel, lifeblood of the island economy. Japanese merchant vessels are frequent visitors at the new nickel plant docks, and up-island where the ore is mined.

One of the lasting marks of American occupation is the improved road system. American forces built roads in all directions, and although New Caledonia has given them only token maintenance, the island is expanding along the original transportation routes.

The Air Force's big bomber field at Plain de Gaiacs on the west coast, known to most servicemen as "PDG," probably could be rehabilitated in short order if necessary. Although not in regular service, it is used occasionally by Transpac and the concrete runways have resisted most of the jungle's efforts at encroachment. Until about five years ago the Civil Aviation Department considered using it for a jet transport terminal, but gave it up in favor of Tontouta because of the latter's proximity to Noumea.

Along the highways and on plantations, the chug-a-lug of diesel road graders, bulldozers and farm tractors attests to the knowledge of heavy equipment usages which the Americans left behind.

Lastly, "Hi, Joe!" has disappeared from the local vocabulary as the chocolate-mooching, gum-chewing youngsters have grown to man and womanhood, but "Okey-doke!" seems destined to remain forever.



Anse Vata Beach near Noumea is as popular a recreation area with New Caledonians as it was with the Marines during World War II

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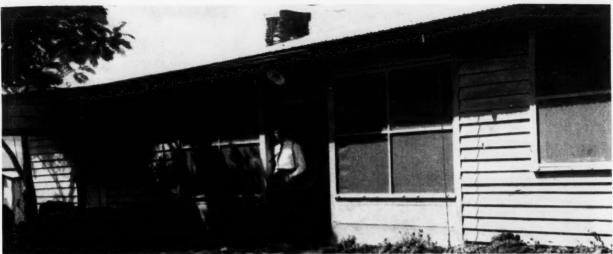
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The Tontouta Officers Club during the war, this building performs much the same duty today as an

airport restaurant and bar. Many other buildings left by American forces are also still in use



This steel-framed hangar, built by the American forces at the outbreak of the war, is still in use.

A passenger terminal and administration building are under construction and will be completed soon



A DC-6B winged off from the new jet runway at Tontouta International Airport on its way to Paris.

In anticipation of the jet transport service coming in mid-1961, the runway was rebuilt and extended

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PICK YOUR SMOKE...WRITE THE JOKE...AND MAIL THE COUPON NOW! CASINO de Monte Carlo WIN! PUT YOURSELF IN THIS GUYS SHOES!

THINK OF A CAPTION FOR THIS CARTOON ... WRITE IT IN ENTRY BLANK ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

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OF THESE
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Just figure out a caption to fit the cartoon, Look it over carefully and write a caption in no more than 25 words in the space on the entry blank below! Maybe it's a picture title... maybe it's what one of the characters is saying to the other. For example, you might say: "O.K., Sarge-Now I'll shoot you for the barrel!" The funnier the better. It's your line.

FOLLOW THESE EASY RULES:

1. This contest is open to members of the United States Ammod Forces on active duty, their dependents and civilian smployees of the Armed Forces, except employees and their families of Liggett & Myers and its advertising agencies. Entrants to be eligible must be 17 years of age or older.

Write a caption for the cartoon not to exceed 25 words 2. Write a caption for the cartoon not to exceed 25 words. First or write your caption clearly in the space provided on the official entry blank, or use a plain piece of paper, being sure to include your name and address. Send your sold song with both end panels from a carton of L&M. Chestifield or Oasis cigarettes to address appearing in entry blank. Enter as often as you wish, but be sure to en-ciste both end panels with cache entry. Itlegible entries will not be considered. See rule 6 for bonus instructions. PANELS FROM

ATTACH

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3. Entries must be postmarked by midnight May 31, 1960, and received by midnight, June 15, 1960.

4 Entries will be judged by the Bruce, Richards Corpora to, an independent judging organization, on the basis of mainly, interest, humor, and aptness of thought. in event of ties. Only one prize to a family. Prizes awarded must be accepted as stated and no substitutions will be made

5. Entries must be the original work of the contestants submitting them. All entries, contents and ideas therein become the property of Liggett & Myers for every and all purposes and none will be returned.

6. Cash Bonus Added to First Prize: Each additional set of end panels from a carton of L&M, Chesterfield or Oasis or end panels from a carton of L&M, Chesternied or Dasis cigarettes sent in with your entry qualifies you for an additional \$500 in expense money if you win first prize in the contest. For example: If three sets of carton ends are mailed in addition to regular entry requirements, the first prize will be increased \$1,500. Maximum bonus prize eligibility \$5,000 for 10 additional sets of carton end panels

7. Winners will be notified by mail as soon as possible after completion of the contest. List of winners available to anyone sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope,

First prize winner must take trip as part of regular furlough or leave time, and trip must be taken prior to May 31, 1961.

9. This contest is subject to all Federal, State and local laws and regulations

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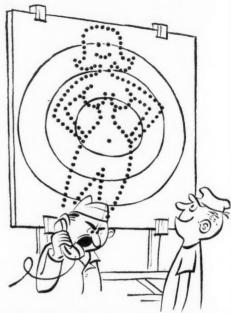
This entry must be postmarked before 2400, May 31, 1960, and received at P. O. Box 516 New York 46, N.Y., by 2400, June 15, 1960.

45

Leatherneck Laffs presents:

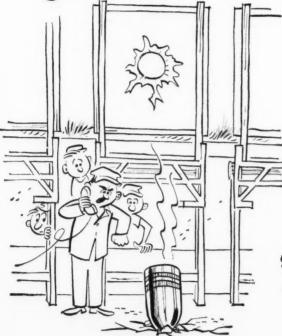


"I don't know, sir . . . I just can't seem to see the target . . . Wow! Look at that blond driving the pink '57 Austin Healey with wheels!"



"Well, tell him to keep his mind on the target on the next string of rapid fire!"

home on the



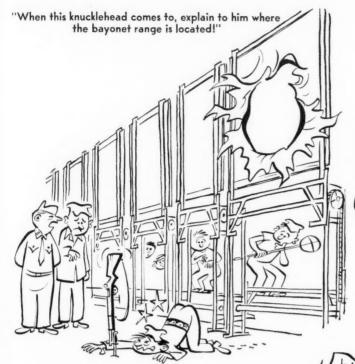
"Just what dadburn weapon are you people firing today?"



"So there we were yesterday . . . hot . . . tired . . . a case of cold beer, and no can opener!"



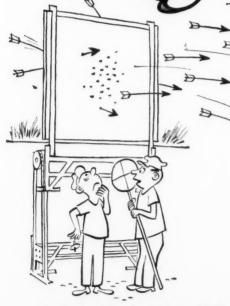
"Awright . . . where's this character from Mississippi you were telling me about?"





"Git yer "#\$%&(*)@¢ elbow under the "#\$%&(*)@¢ piece . . . sir!"

range



"I understand there's a platoon of Indians firing the range today!"



"You're a little high and to the right!"

PORTSMOUTH

Post of the Corps

HE MISSION of the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, Va., stipulates that Marine personnel will provide a guard unit for the Norfolk Naval Shipyard and operate an East Coast Sea School for the purpose of supplying shipboard Marines to various ships of the Atlantic Ocean Fleet.

When new personnel report to the Barracks, they are immediately aware of the size of the command. It consists of 32 acres of real estate, inside a Navy shipyard. There are 10 brick structures which serve as barracks, quarters and offices. Garages, maintenance shops and storage buildings are located in five wooden buildings.

Entering gate 15, closest to the Barracks, new arrivals have only a short walk to the first building, which serves as a rest haven—Little Tun Tavern. Directly east of the tavern are two large four-story brick barracks. In the first are the mess hall, post theater, Sea

School classrooms, a bowling alley, supply storerooms, armory, and living area for Sea School instructors and students.

In the second barracks are the administration offices, guard offices, guard living quarters, Marine Exchange, tailor shop, cobbler shop, snack bar, and the OD office.

Continuing eastward are smaller brick buildings which serve as BOQ and MOQ. Situated on the far end of this row of houses are quarters number one, occupied by Colonel F. X. Beamer, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks.

by ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Ir.

Although the Portsmouth Barracks is one of the oldest posts in the Marine Corps, established in 1802, it is antedated by Marine Barracks, Eighth and Eye Streets, Washington, D. C. Norfolk Naval Shipvard, Portsmouth, is the oldest Naval shipyard in the United States. It was built in 1767, under the British flag, just 31 years before the creation of the U.S. Naval Department. Throughout the years, the shipyard has felt the crushing blows of nine wars, in which the yards were burned on three different occasions. Six flags, representing four sovereign powers, have also flown from its flagstaff.

Located on the Portsmouth side of the Elizabeth River, the shippard has never once carried the name of its "home city." The first official title tacked on the infant yard was Gosport. It is rumored that when the real estate belonged to the British, they named it "Gods Port," but through conversation the "d" was dropped.

(Text continues on page 50)



Firing the 2100 gun, an ancient three-pounder, is a tradition which dates back to reconstruction days

after the Civil War. If the gun isn't fired, curious citizens call the Portsmouth base to find out why

Marines provide guards for the Norfolk Naval Shipyard and operate the East Coast Sea School



Twice each week the Barracks Drum and Bugle Corps performs at morning colors in front of the

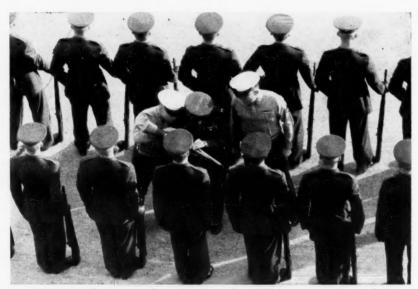
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offices of the shipyard's commandant. Many civic functions have also requested the group to perform TURN PAGE



Troops of the Friday morning formal guard mount march by the post's oldest building, which contains

guard offices, barracks, Exchange and snack bar. Barracks on right houses East Coast Sea School



Marine students attending the East Coast School soon learn that their weapons must be absolutely clean to pass the rigid inspections

PORTSMOUTH (cont.)

Concern, however, was not lost on the name, for the yard soon became known as the Gosport Navy Yard. In 1862, it became the U. S. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., but on February 13, 1929, this title gave way to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va. Finally, on December 1, 1945, the name was changed to the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth.

In addition to the numerous name changes, the Yard has survived the changes incorporated under the flags of Great Britain, Virginia, the Confederate States, and the United States.

Although there is the possibility that Marine troops were at the Navy yard prior to April, 1802, there are no records. First Lieutenant Josiah Reddick and about 20 enlisted men arrived at the Yard in April, but because of the need for Marines to take part in the operations against the Tripolitan pirates, the guard was withdrawn. In November, 1807, another Marine guard, under the command of First Lieutenant Edward Hall, arrived at the Yard.

This second guard was the direct result of consideration by Lieutenant

Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, who was convinced that a Marine guard was vital to the security of the Yard.

Many changes over the years have occurred at the Marine Barracks. In 1911, when the Navy took over Parris Island, S. C., and converted it to a disciplinary barracks, the Marine Corps Recruit Depot was moved to Portsmouth. In October, 1915, however, it was returned to Parris Island.

Prior to April, 1917, the Marine Corps Officers School was located at Portsmouth, but when the United States declared war upon Imperial Germany, the school began to overflow, so it was moved to Quantico, Va.

The Seagoing Depot was then transferred to Portsmouth, from Parris Island, on February 21, 1921, and redesignated the Sea School Detachment on November 15, 1923. The school was disbanded on December 10, 1941. When it was discovered that the ships of the fleet needed good gunners, the school was reopened. This second opening occurred on January 20, 1942.

One of the operations conducted by the Barracks is the firing of the 2100 gun. It is said that the gun was first used to warn Marines and Sailors to return to the shipyard before taps. Other sources believe that the gun was first fired to warn Portsmouth citizens to get off the streets. Curfew was tightly enforced during the restoration period following the Civil War.

In either event, the gun was fired on schedule until 1907, when Admiral E. D. Taussig, Commandant of the Navy



Marine sentries check thousands of ID cards and passes daily. Just outside gate 10 (the main gate)

are many shops offering services and facilities to military personnel who are stationed at Portsmouth

Yard, decided to have the gun silenced, for it was causing a hardship on a sleeping child.

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At one time, it was the procedure to clean and load the gun in the morning, so that when the salute was fired in the evening, all the sentry had to do was pull the lanyard. On this particular night, a group of carefree Marines decided it was time for a little action, so they filled the barrel of the gun with golf balls. Needless to say, it was a most startled sentry who pulled the lanyard—and watched the balls soar through the air toward Portsmouth. No serious damage was reported; just some broken windows.

Residents rely upon the gun for several reasons. Some claim that their children won't go to bed at night if the weapon isn't fired. Others set their watches when the blast is heard. If the gun fails to fire, curious citizens immediately call the Officer of the Day to find out what happened.

Operating with a T/O strength of 53 guards, Captain J. L. Owens, Officer in Charge, Security Section, Marine Barracks, is responsible for the gate security. There are five gates normally open to foot and vehicular traffic but during morning and evening rush hours, two more gates are opened.

Once the gate guards check the thousands of passes and IDs of both civilian and military personnel, the responsibility for continued safety falls on the shoulders of the shipyard's civilian police.

On July 1, 1959, the barracks also became the home of Ships Detachment



ASgt W. E. Boekenoogen, Sea School instructor, explained the parts of a ship to a new class undergoing the five and a half week course

Supply Office, Atlantic Ocean Area the only other supply detachment is located on the West Coast.

Composed of five enlisted men and one officer, the supply office is responsible for the initial issue of blues to seagoing Marines who are attending the East Coast Sea School. After the men have received their orders to a ship, it is then the duty of the supply office to keep the men well equipped with the white accessories so necessary aboard ships. All white 782 gear is also controlled by the section. Another important phase of the supply office is to school supply sergeants from various

ships of the fleet.

Formal schooling has also taken a definite place at the Barracks. In December, 1959, three staff NCOs—one from MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C., and two from MCAS, El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif., arrived at the command for instruction on compressed gases. These three men were the nucleus of the first class to attend the U. S. Naval School, Compressed Gases. The Marines spent 14 weeks in classrooms, learning the principles, theories and fundamentals—in addition to the mechanics—of making compressed gases.

Prior to the establishment of this

TURN PAGE

PORTSMOUTH (cont.)

school, all Marines working with compressed gases were schooled in makeshift classes, or were required to attend the plants where the mechanical units were produced.

Sea School, second major responsibility of the Barracks, is commanded by Captain W. M. Cryan, a veteran of sea duty. Capt Cryan is assisted by First Lieutenant J. B. Murty, assistant officer in charge, 1stSgt L. R. Paradis,

instructor.

Most Sea School students are recent graduates of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C., but there are a few NCOs who are ordered to the school for instruction. The course is five and a half weeks long, and in this period of instruction, the students spend one week at Dam Neck, Va., about 35 miles from the Navy Yard, where they are given instruction on firing the 3-inch 50s.

and ASSgt Thomas P. Acton, senior

Classroom instruction covers all duties performed by shipboard Marines, identification of ships, ranks and insignia, emergency drill procedures, and weapons, ceremonies and naval bells.

Across the street from the administration building is a huge ship's bell which the guard sounds every half hour and every hour. It doesn't take new personnel long to familiarize themselves with the reading of time as it is sounded by the bell.

The most recently adopted recreation outlet for barracks personnel has been the forming of intramural pistol teams. Teams are made up of separate sections, staff NCOs and officers. Shooters have the opportunity to compete on a section team and a staff NCO or officer team if they qualify.

Basketball heads the recreation roster and players have taken such an interest in the game that they have been entered in the Portsmouth city league.

For the men who enjoy the less strenuous competition, chess, checkers, cribbage and pinochle tournaments are held.

Not to be outdone by other commands, the tiny Barracks has formed its own Drum and Bugle Corps. When ASgt William E. Boekenoogen received the word that he could organize a Drum and Bugle Corps, on January 1, 1959, he immediately set about looking for persons with a knowledge of music.

"Did I ever have a time," relates the tall, slender Sea School instructor. "I couldn't promise the men anything." After a thorough search, he found two other men who were schooled in music.



The Portsmouth command is responsible for performing all of its own maintenance. ASSgt Andre J. (Sam) Ajas is the post's chief welder



PFC Douglas Harder and PFC Vincent Roney inspected a model of the ironclad C.S. S. Virginia at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard Museum



Situated on the far western end of the 32-acre post is the Little Tun Tavern, one of the favorite relaxation spots for the enlisted personnel

But all of his men had a great amount of determination

From this makeshift crew, he started rehearsals—without the aid of sheet music. All notes had to be marked on a blackboard, and almost every man needed personal instruction.

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"Our first little band wasn't good, but it was loud," continued Sgt Boekenoogen. "In fact, I often had my doubts that we could ever field a D&B."

The members stuck to their project, however, and soon the unit found itself on the field. Marching with a repertoire of five pieces, the unit has played in many parades and activities in Portsmouth, in addition to playing morning colors at the Barracks.

One of the more popular after-hours activities at the Barracks is the hobby shop. Commissioned Warrant Officer L. W. Jackson, liaison with the Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, a former part of the shipyard, has taken it upon himself to build his own boat. Whether he doubts the ability of the technical minds of the Yard, or whether he just wants the basic practice, he drew up his own plans, and is now assembling a seaworthy craft.

Other personnel are turning down bowling pins on wood lathes and making lamps, while some are building furniture.

An odd feature in any Navy yard would be the presence of a nine-hole golf course, but the men of the barracks have built, and maintain, just such a recreation area. Situated on the west end of the vast parade ground, it has probably more sand and water traps than a regulation 18-hole course, but the men enjoy it. It is a real test of skill.

Maintaining the tiny post is a project in itself. Responsible for its own mess hall, disbursing office, Exchange and maintenance, the site has been described as a command within a command.

Married enlisted personnel moving to the Portsmouth area will find ample housing available. New Gosport and Williams Courts, two Navy-controlled housing areas, are easily accessible, and situated within 10 minutes drive from the post.

Church services are held in the Shipyard chapel for Protestants, while Catholic services are held in the Barracks theater.

Located within the confines of the Yard is the Naval Shipyard Museum. Many historic replicas of ships built in the Yards are on display, as well as ships which gained fame during the Civil War and World War II.

Mr. Marshall W. Butt is the Technical Librarian and Museum Curator. Although the (continued on page 83)



CWO L. W. Jackson, liaison with NAD, St. Juliens Creek, drew up his own plans and built an outboard runabout in the Post Hobby Shop



LCpls Joseph Parasolick (L) and Lavon W. Kelley, Exchange men, found the sand traps of the nine-hole golf course a major challenge



Not even the 100,000 dollars could repair Butch's shattered illusions

ETIRED MASTER SER-GEANT Butch Jackson wedged his two hundred and sixty-pound carcass behind the postage stamp cocktail table and settled himself comfortably in the plush circular seat. Inside the immaculate tuxedo a pair of bull's lungs puffed heavily on a black Havana stogey. For a moment I sat quietly ogling the spectacle before me.

I had known Butch on the 'Canal when he had been a mess sergeant trying to feed a thousand troops single-handed and succeeding in keeping stomachs filled and morale high. Later, in the States, he had plodded from mess hall to mess hall, always feeding his troops better than they had been fed at their last post or station.

Then came Korea. We fought on the streets of Seoul, made a landing at Wonsan and froze our feet as we trudged down from the Reservoir. By that time Butch Jackson had become a legend. There are the heroes only war can make—both dead and alive—and they have their medals, but a man who can feed thousands when appetites are plentiful and food is scarce, is a hero of another sort.

And now we sat in his supper club restaurant, bought by Butch for one hundred thousand dollars the day he retired from the Corps. Butch and his celebrity-studded emporium were ripe fodder for a story that my female sawtoothed, tweed encrusted-editor wanted for her slick pages.

"You know the bum," she had told me in a scratchy contralto. "Find out where he got the hundred grand and how he runs his cuisine. Get his recipes, his guest list, his military record and his formula for feeding jaded palates. In short, write me a yarn the elite will love."

It seemed easy—even as he sat there, incongruously in the midst of dynamos from Madison Avenue and restless minks.

"Mac, you're getting gray," he said. "You're fat," I said.

"I could take it off," he said.

"Sure, like in Korea, when you dieted to keep from getting shot for a padded Commie."

Butch bristled. "My troops in Korea ate like kings. Ask any of 'em."

"Sure," I said. "I will "

Butch was silent; his eyes seemed to be far away. "Korea," he wheezed, "happiest days of my life."

I wanted to call him a liar but something in that far away look stopped me. I waited. Butch swirled the ice in his scotch and soda and went on dreaming.

"Look, Butch," I said. "Old hooknose, my erstwhile commanding officer has threatened to cut off my rations unless I bring back a story which explains your highly touted success. Remember Old Gimlet Eye? Well, aside of hooknose, Old Gimlet Eye was a missionary. How's about it, old buddy? Save me from malnutrition and a bench in Central Park"

It was a funny thing, then; a look of compassion came over Butch's scarred, fat face, and he said sympathetically, "Mac, I love you like a brother, and, so long as I got a crust of bread in my kitchen you won't starve, but believe me, I got no story for your hooknose, or for you, or for anybody else. . . . It wouldn't be worth the time you'd spend listening."

"Time," I said, "I have like China has rice. . . ."

Then, like an "open sesame" it seemed that the word 'rice' flipped Butch into a trance. His eyes picked up that misty glaze and I knew I had hooked my fish. I went into a patient wait. A foreign accent in a black tie came to our table, picked up our empty glasses and replaced them with full ones. Dynamos rushed by and minks sipped and blew clouds of filtered smoke. I waited. Somewhere a glass fell to the floor with a crystal crash and Butch came back to reality.

"Mac," he said, "it's nice seeing you after all these years and talking like in the old days—like on the 'Canal or in Dago when you'd drop into the mess hall for a cup of joe after a watch on the gate."

"Sure," I said. "Let's just talk"
"Remember that josan in Korea—
the one who always stank of Kimchi
. . . .?"

"Sure. How could you stand her?"
"Mouthwash, lots of mouthwash...

. . She was a doll"
"I remember"

"She knew more about cooking rice

"She was a doll."

"Yeah Well, that was just before the Commies came steamrollin' through and blew my galley to hell. Remember, we moved on up to the Bunker Hill area. No mess hall, no galley. I begged to go out on patrols."

"I have heard the false rumor."

"It was the truth, Mac; but everybody said it would be like taking an elephant to hunt rabbits. But I finally did it; I took off behind a patrol five minutes after they left. Now that I by James Guilford

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think about it, it was a pretty dumb thing to do; I got lost. Tried to find my way back, but I guess my sense of direction was fouled up. I kept going till I came to a valley. There was a hut and a paddy around it and I was so beat I just waded through the rice to the hut, went in and fell asleep."

Butch took a long drink on his scotch, puffed on the stogie, took it out of his mouth and rolled it carefully in the ash tray.

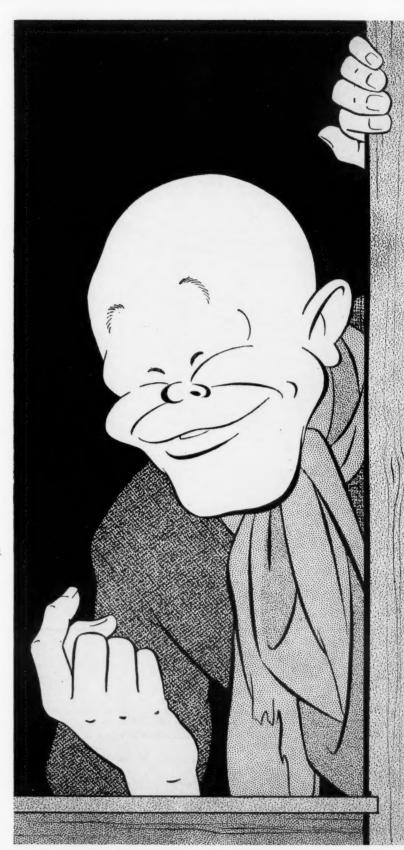
"I don't know whether I should tell you the rest," he said seriously. "You wouldn't believe it."

"Try me. You walked into a hut and went to sleep. Then what happened?"

"I slept a few hours. When I woke up it was still dark. I figured I'd better move out before daylight came and the? gooks would be breathin' down my neck. I started groping around the hut looking for food. I found a little brass lamp, you remember the kind they used to have-looked like a cream pitcher with a wick in the spout. I shook it and it was full of oil. Well, you never know when you'll need a lamp so I put a ten-yen note on the shelf where the lamp had been, just in case the owners ever came back to the hut. Then a funny thing happened; just as I slipped the lamp into my pack, a big Korean stumbled into the hut. And, you better believe, he was big. Shaved head, sandals, high cheek bones and the smell of Kimchi. I said I was sorry and pulled out the lamp to show him I had left the yen for it, but he said, 'You light lamp. Follow Chin!'

"Well, Mac, I guess it sounds kinda dumb now, but I lit that lamp and followed big Chin. There we were, stomping through the Korean night, me

TURN PAGE



55



carrying the lamp that lit up Chin's broad, shiny back like an advertisement for J. Arthur Rank. We went over ridges and through rice paddies and crawled through the scrubby bushes for more than three hours. All of a sudden Chin stopped. 'Put out lamp,' he says. 'I leave you now. Walk hundred yards and give password. You home.'

"Somehow, Mac, I believed him, although after I'd walked the hundred yards and shouted 'Passaic!—the password—I expected those Commie bullets to be tearin' through my skin. An' what do you know? My own buddies came runnin' out of the night to bring me in. Chin was right. I was back with my outfit.

"What became of Chin?" I asked. "Ever see him again?"

"Oh, sure. About a week later, one morning early, I was sittin' with my carbine, watching the ammo dump, my old mess hall and those kettles of chickens I stewed just before the Commies blew my beautiful stoves out from under me.

when I remembered the lamp in my

pack. I figured I'd take a close look at

"'You wait. I catch,' Chin said, and he was gone.

"A few minutes later he was back with an old basket the size of a laundry hamper. He dropped it in front of me with a thud and said, 'I go, you cook.' I lifted the lid and, for a minute, I figured I was ready for a section-8. There were thirty plucked, plump chickens in that basket. I built a small fire, cleaned out an old drum and stewed the lot. When the troops came in for chow, I just smiled. . . ."

We had another scotch and I listened patiently. What else can you do when you run into an old buddy who specializes in sea stories? You listen—like I did.

Butch dragged on his cigar and continued. "Soon after that I took one in the chest and was shipped out. Somehow, in the wild dreams you get when the docs knock you out, the real and the unreal get kinda mixed up, and

when you wake up from it all you have a hard time telling which is which. But I know I had plenty of nightmares about Chin and that lamp—and the worst thing of all was that I didn't know where the lamp was."

"Are you trying to tell me you had a genie?"

"I wasn't sure," Butch said seriously.
"I didn't have a lamp to rub."

Well, I figured this was where I had come in, and I might just as well go back to old hooknose and tell her that her favorite subject for an article was a candidate for the talkin' man's couch. I started to rise, "Butch," I said, "I hope you get your lamp back; if you don't, try rubbing two chopsticks together, maybe they'll flare up and Chin will come back in a puff of smoke...."

Butch looked hurt. "Mac," he said, "you don't believe me!"

"Old buddy," I said, "I believe you like old hooknose will believe me."

"Sit down," he pleaded. "I can't let you go away thinking I left my marbles at Bethesda."

I sat down. "Prove it," I said.

"When you get hit," Butch said thoughtfully, "who knows what becomes of your gear? Who needs it? Maybe somebody takes care of it, maybe not. I got out of Bethesda and drew duty at Headquarters. For five years I tried to locate my gear; eventually it turned up at the depot at San Diego. I filled in some forms and they sent my sea bag east. It arrived just six months before I was due for discharge. The lamp was there. I put it in a paper bag. Then I went to a Chinese restaurant.

"If I really owned a genie, I didn't want him showing up in the barracks; I figured he'd be somewhat less conspicuous in an oriental joint. I ordered American-style duck and took the lamp out of the paper bag. Then I rubbed it. Nothing happened. I waited; then rubbed it again. Still nothing.

"I was the most disappointed Marine in the world, until I looked up to see Chin serving my roast duck. He smiled and I said, "What took you so long?"

"'Service get better when Chin learn 'Merican ways' Then he hustled off to the kitchen. Well, Mac, you can see what kind of a spot that left me in. I tried to figure the odds on a coincidence which would make Chin my waiter a couple of seconds after I rubbed the lamp. A billion to one, I tried to tell myself. And yet. . . ."

"Did you check with the manager to find out if a Chin worked there?"

"I did. They didn't know anybody by that name, or description."

"Did you try rubbing the lamp again?"

"You foolin'? But I decided to figure it close next time, because I wanted to

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figure ted to be sure he was going to do me some good before it was too late. That was when I thought about the horses. If Chin could just pick one good one a day I bought a Racing Form and reached for the paper bag with the lamp. Then I found a deserted corridor at Headquarters, and rubbed the lamp. Nothing happened. I rubbed again, real



hard. I looked up and, coming toward me, was a well-dressed giant, wearing glasses and carrying a brief case. It was

"I stepped directly in front of him and he halted, motionless. 'What can I do for you?' he asked.

"What could I figure from that? A janitor might have said the same thing. You can tell me the daily double winners at Hialeah this afternoon,' I snapped.

"'Is that a Racing Form?' he asked politely.

"What else?" I said. He took it, scanned it and said, 'Wait here, it will take only a moment.'

'I waited.

"Five minutes later he was back with a slip of paper. He pressed it in my palm and hurried away around the corner of the corridor. I headed for a phone booth, called my bookie and went back to my desk to sweat it out. At four o'clock I picked up the early edition. My nags had won and the double had paid \$1200. My bookies' limit was 50 to 1-one hundred lousy dollars on a \$1200 double."

"I couldn't afford to be discouraged. I took the next afternoon off, went back to the corridor and rubbed the lamp. Once more Chin came around the corner with the brief case. I handed him the Form and asked for the double at a local track. He came back in five minutes with another slip. I headed for the track. Chin was right again. The double paid \$325.

"I had more than thirty days on the books, so I took them. Every day we went through the same routine; and every day Chin came up with the winners. In thirty days I had banked enough over a hundred thousand to pay the tax on it. On the last day I decided to find out where Chin went with the Form while I waited in the corridor for his slip of paper."

A waiter brought more scotch and sodas and, since I had listened to Butch's unprintable sea story up to this point, I decided to see it through to its unprintable ending. Politely I asked, "What happened then?"

"I followed him," Butch said somewhat painfully. "He ducked into a stairway and headed for the upper deck. For a genie, he moved awful slow, but I followed. I followed until he came to a glass-walled section. Somebody let him in and he headed straight for a big machine with buttons and rolls of tape. I almost smashed the glass! Do you know what that damn Chin was doing? He was feeding the dope from the Racing Form into an electronic brain machine. In a couple of seconds he pushed a button, whipped out a notebook, wrote something in it, tore off the slip and came out of the office. I headed down another stairway and beat him to the place where we always met. I tell you, Mac, I was the most disappointed genie owner you ever saw. My genie was a fake!"

"But you had a hundred thousand stashed away . . .?"

Butch had that unhappy look. "Sure," he said, "but it wasn't the same. Any one of the boys who ran the machine could have done the same for me, if they'd had a Racing Form. It was the end, and somehow, I knew it. And Chin knew it. He handed the slip to me in a half-hearted gesture. "Chin," I said, "I'm ashamed of you

"Chin hung his head in ignoble misery. 'Honorable ancestors say, "You go 'Merica, Chin, you catch lazy like other 'Merican." Chin sorry you lose faith.' Then he hurried off with his brief case."

"And you never saw him again?" I asked hopefully.

"Oh sure. He's around, but it's just not the same. I guess I lost too much faith that day when I saw him depending on a man-made device for the same kind of answer that the orientals always figured came from some mysterious world. Tell you what I'll do, Mac, I'll give you the lamp" Butch called a head waiter and whispered a few words to him.

"You'll what?"

"I'll give you the lamp. Today, you drop a little bomb and, in a mushroom of smoke a whole damn country disappears from the earth. Get in a jet, take a cat nap and when you wake up you're on the other side of the world. Touch a button and a gizmo flips itself into space and takes pictures of the other side of the moon. What the hell? Who needs a genie today?"

I looked up and the waiter was standing there with a wrinkled old brown bag. Butch took it and handed it to me. "It's all yours," he said.

"A bag full of Chin?" I said. "Thanks, I'll rub it when old hooknose threatens me with starvation."

"You do that," Butch chuckled as I headed for the door.

Outside it rained torrents. I stood under the blue and gold canopy, hoping for a cab. I slipped the lamp out of the bag. What a piece of junk! Then a cab pulled up and the door opened. I slid into the back seat and gave the driver an address. He drove like all New York cabbies - fearlessly. glanced up and suddenly realized that the windshield wipers weren't working.

"How can you see where you're going?" I shouted to the cabbie. "You'll get us killed!"

Takusan rain. Taxis sukoshi. But me catch. Me catch!"

I could see his grinning face in the mirror. It was Chin

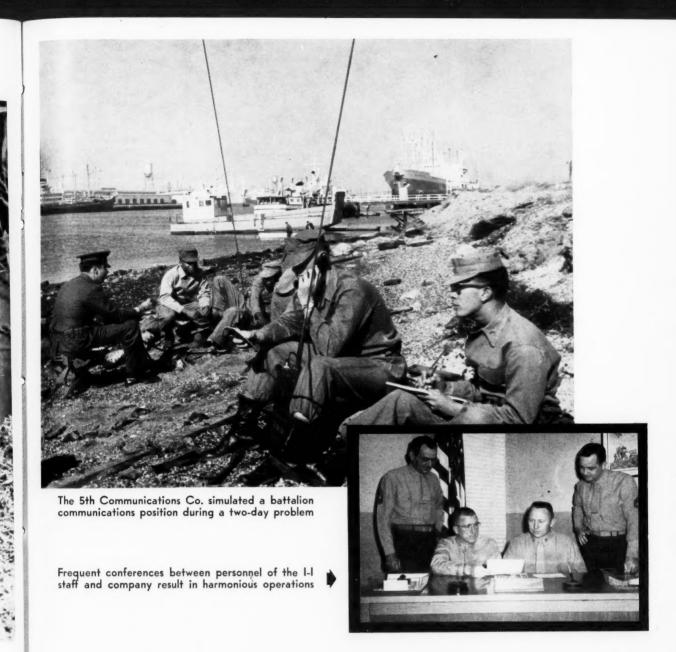




Members of the 5th Communications Co. took Summer training at San Diego last year

LONG BEACH RESERVISTS

by AMSgt Robert E. Johnson
Photos by
AGySgt Joseph J. Mulvihill



Records of the Reserve unit date back to 1904

HE FIFTH Communication
Company makes its home
at Long Beach, Calif., a
city of 250,000. It is the fifth largest
city in California and is an important
seaport, naval base, manufacturing
center and all-year resort. The Naval
base, located on Terminal Island, includes one of the largest dry docks in
the world.

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vihill

Long Beach attractions are its seven-

mile-long beach, deep sea, surf and pier year-round fishing, golf, boating, the annual "Miss Universe" international beauty contest and "The Pike," a milelong amusement center.

Major Tom M. Emmons was the Fifth Communication Company's first CO. On March 15, 1956, it was so named from the Fifth Signal Company which had been an active Reserve unit since early 1950. Two officers and 29

enlisted men are still active from the old Signal unit. Prior to 1950, the present Marine Training Center building housed the 11th Signal Company. USMCR. Five enlisted are hold-overs from that organization and lay claim as "plank owners." They are ASSgts Angel A. Asis, Francisco A. Nunez, Jr., Roberto Sanchez, ASgt William H. Smith and Cpl Ralph F. Chasco.

The Fifth Communication Company

TURN PAGE

LONG BEACH (cont.)

has an actual strength of 10 officers, 216 enlisted, two Navy doctors and three hospitalmen. It is but ten enlisted under manning level. Fourteen percent of the command are either World War II or Korean vets. Sixty percent of its personnel are Six-Month Reservists, about 80 percent are mandatory participants—both figures accounting for a drill attendance in the upper 20 percent in the 12th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District.

Mission of the Fifth Communication Company is to recruit and train Reserve communication personnel to a state of readiness which would allow their immediate mobilization, either individually or as a unit in times of an emergency, and (2) to create good public relations for the Marine Corps—Regular and Reserve—in the community and to keep the community constantly appraised of the readiness of the Corps.

Headquarters is a two-story building, located adjacent to the Long Beach Naval Station, on Terminal Island. It's an old building, possibly one of the oldest used by a Marine Reserve unit

today. The property card dates back to 1904 and before the Marine Corps took it over, it had been used as a Japanese school, a train station and a receiving barracks for sailors.

"We hope to get a new training building before we go under water," Captain John W. Lazur joked. He referred to recent reports which indicated that Terminal Island was gradually sinking due to oil being pumped from huge underground pools. "Salt water is currently being pumped back into the earth to halt this settling," he added.

Plans are underfoot to build a new Reserve Training Center for the Long Beach Reserve unit in 1961. Thus far, however, no money has been budgeted to this aim.

The main building is spacious and includes I-I and company offices, a communication repair room, recreation room, locker spaces, a TIO office and two large classrooms. Outside, in addition to a parking area, which serves also as a drill field, is a garage, a supply quonset hut and small classroom hut, a sick bay, a second recreation room and an indoor four-target rifle and pistol range.

Five platoons make up the company. The headquarters and Service Platoon, headed by 1stLt Charles W. Clarchick is the largest single unit. It includes personnel who staff the armory, supply, motor transport, administration, photo, TIO and other smaller sections. The other four platoons are Wire, Message Center, Radio and Radio Relay, commanded by 1stLt John R. McKeag, Capt Robert D. Myers, 1stLt Richard R. Connolly and 1stLt Thomas Hodson respectively. Other company officers are Capt Robert R. Crittendon, operations; 1stLts Richard Henderson, assistant operation's officer and CWO Vincent J. Atton, personnel officer.

CWO Atton is a police officer with the Long Beach Harbor Department. He's been a member of the Fifth since 1952 and has more than 30 years in the Corps. "Our unit has done about everything," he said. "They've served aboard ship, made ship-to-shore landings, airto-ground drops and a wide variety of field work." The gunner recalled drill nights prior to World War II when individuals attended without the benefit of pay or only had one uniform to their name. "This area was a Japanese fishing village before the war," he added. "The ocean then came to several hundred feet of this building."

At this writing, Capt Barkley B. Yarborough, a Saipan-Tinian-Okinawa veteran and a local regional insurance claims supervisor, was commanding



PFC Leo Melgosa, a member of the wire platoon, demonstrated the proper way to use pole climbers

officer. His exec is Captain William F.

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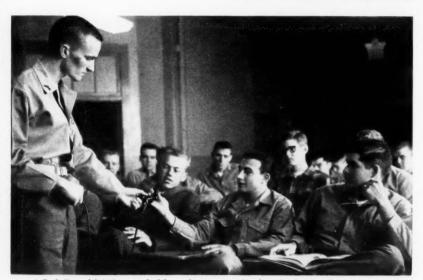
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Capt Yarborough had commanded two previous units at Seal Beach, Calif. and in Houston, Texas, and was expected to step down to the exec job this March or April in favor of Capt Lazur, a Hughes Aircraft missile communication systems (Special Projects) manager. The change is in line with the Director of Reserve's policy to give command positions to Reserve officers not having had the opportunity to serve as commanding officer. Capt Yarborough took over as CO on November 10, 1959. Capt Lazur has been selected for major and should be wearing his new gold leaves before assuming command.

Company first sergeant is AGySgt Woodrow J. Rickard, a uniformed patrolman with the Long Beach police department. He recalled two tours of duty in Korea, including the Inchon landing and the Marine breakout from Chosin. His gunnery sergeant is AGySgt David R. Dickson, the senior enlisted man in the Company and a grade school teacher. Other SNCOs not pre-



During a field problem, new members of the Reserve unit's message center received instructions on how to log and file messages properly



ACpl Ronald Watson held a class on radio hand phones for a group of Reservists. Junior NCOs are frequently selected as instructors

viously mentioned are AGySgts Delmar F. Arnold, radio repair; Donald S. Javes, admin chief; Donald L. Pierce, wire; SSgt Charles T. Morgan, message center; ASSgts John A. Kofton, armorer; Donald A. Parker, wire; and Pedro P. Pina, radio relay.

"The average age of our Reservist is between 19 and 20," Capt Yarborough said. "And, because of this large share of younger men, absenteeism is usually the result of the local beach attraction in the Summer and nearby ski resorts in the Winter."

With respect to weapons, equipment and organization, the Fifth Communication Company is patterned after standard Marine communication companies, differing primarily in organic strength. The company assembles once a month (the second week end of each month) for instruction periods on Saturday and Sunday. Drill begins at 8:30 a.m. and ceases at 4:30 p.m., both days.

By Sunday evening, when utilities or greens were replaced by civvies, most hands agreed they'd earned their customary four days pay for the two-day period.

At least once a quarter, this drill is held at Camp Pendleton, about 60 miles to the south. During inclement weather, a seldom thing in Southern California, all classes are held indoors.

"Before this unit began monthly drills," AGySgt Dickson said, "the men had hardly enough time to set up vital communication gear and string wire. Our present drill system is far superior and it gives all of us a good opportunity to study our military specialty."

Backbone of the Fifth's organizational equipment is communication gear. It consists of field radio equipment, radio relay gear, switchboards, teletypes and field wire equipment. It's primarily the same gear found in a Marine division.

The Reservists are made up of men of varied occupations. A large share are high school and college students. Among the other members, the regular occupations represented include policemen, teachers, salesmen, longshoremen, designers, boat builders, plumbers, mechanics, welders, cable splicers, contractors, draftsmen and others.

"We have a good cross-section of personnel in our unit," Capt Yarborough said. "Several of our college students are working towards their master's degree."

The company has a surprising num-

LONG BEACH (cont.)

ber of its 200-plus complement who are gainfully employed in occupations, paralleling their military communication jobs. Members of the Wire Platoon are employed locally as telephone installers, linemen, switchmen, engineers, cable splicers and transmission toll men. Several of the Company's radio operators and technicians are engaged in radio and TV repair, and at least one owns his own repair service. Others are similarly earning as a result of their learning in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Telephone company employees said the basic wire training and pole climbing received in the Reserves have proved invaluable on the job.

The Long Beach Reservists are receiving training in radio, radio relay. telephone communication and message center operations. The latest procedures, as well as new concepts, are being taught by competent instructors.

As example of the unit's role as a training center is the radio relay platoon. The Reservists are using modern equipment similar to that being installed in the nation's telephone system. The equipment is designed to beam telephonic transmission from point-to-point via radio, thus eliminating miles and miles of expensive wire and cable.

In a combat situation, a communication company is expected to provide a basic communications for a Marine division headquarters. This means laying wire, installing switchboards and telephones, manning radio networks, operating complex radio relay equipment, running teletype nets, establishing message centers and taking care of a thousand and one routine chores.

Up until last September, frequent absence from drill meant an involuntary 45-day stretch at Camp Pendleton as make-up. This procedure has been changed and absenteeism is "rewarded" with a 12-day training period at the Training Center. This new procedure was pioneered by Maj Robert E. McNew, I-I, and tested by the Fifth Communication Company following an okay from Col W. E. Barnes, 12th MCRRD Director. It proved to be a sound idea.

The 12-day drill consists of about 80 hours of general military subjects. Instructors are I-I staffers. At this writing, three make-up periods had been completed, the two host units being the Fifth Communication Company and the 15th Rifle Company, Seal Beach. By mutual agreement, Reservists from the 5th 155-mm. Gun Battery, Whitter; 7th 75-mm. AAA Battery, Pasadena, 8th 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion, Los Angeles; 15th Infantry Battalion, Santa Monica and the 82nd Rifle Company, Compton, can attend make-up classes at either the Long Beach or Seal Beach Training Center.

Maj McNew, a former drill instructor, assumed his duties as I-I in July, 1957. He's a career Marine and has been in communication work most of his 181/2 years in the Corps. His assistant is Capt Robert A. Glen, an antiaircraft-communications officer. Of the enlisted I-I staffers, only two have MOSs that don't indicate a comm tiein. They are the administrative clerks. ASSgt Oran E. Jeffries and ASgt Walter F. Bajkowski. Other I-I members are 1stSgt Don A. Criscola; AMSgts Carl A. Gregerson, comm chief; Abraham A. Edoff, radio technician; John R. Boden, supply chief; AGySgt James Berry, radio chief and ASSgt Robert F. Okamoto, teletype repairman. The medical representative is HM2 Charles L. Lemmond

"We have the newest and best communication equipment available," Capt Glen said. Added Maj McNew, "Two years ago when I first arrived, I was surprised at the modern equipment in stock, even pieces of equipment considered in short supply in regular units. It gave me a better picture of Marine Corps Reserve work and the importance of that work. The Reservists here are not using cast-off gear, but are training with the most up-to-date equipment available through the Marine Corps supply system."

Regarding recruiting, 1stSgt Criscola said: "We haven't had to resort to active recruiting for almost two years. Walkins, referals and high school panel meetings keep our company at an authorized strength." Annual field encampment was stressed when individu-

als joined.

"This year," Capt Yarborough said, "the Fifth Communication Company will travel to Twentynine Palms for its annual Summer training. We will take part in "Operation Charger," and combined with the Fort Schuyler, N. Y., 1st Communication Support Battalion, will be responsible to furnish communications for problem control, aggressors



AGySqt D. F. Arnold, radio repair chief, watched ASgt J. F. Jerman, radio repairman, solder wires



CWO V. Atton, personnel officer and unit's oldest member, prepared an SRB for George Robinson

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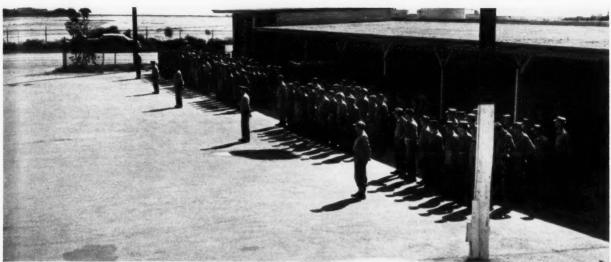
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End of a drill period is marked by a late afternoon inspection and formation. Three formations were

held for the Reserve unit members. A portion of the U. S. Naval Station is seen in the background

and the umpire group." He added, "It will be this unit's first visit to the desert command."

"Operation Charger" is scheduled in August. This West Coast Reserve airground maneuver will have 13 Reserve ground units and nine Reserve air squadrons taking part. In previous years, members of the Fifth Communication Company trained at Camp Pendleton; MCRD, San Diego and LFTU, Coronado. In 1957, the Fifth came within a percentage point of winning the CG's Trophy—a feat in itself for a specialized unit.

As preparation for this Summer's encampment and occasional drills at Camp Pendleton, all civilian vehicles are presently undergoing a safety check by members of the Company's motor transport section. A "safety sticker" is placed on all vehicles found to be in A-1 shape. "This should ease the problem of getting private vehicles on the base at Twentynine Palms this Summer," Pfc John R. Horning said.

During Leatherneck's visit, the Long Beach Reservists underwent a two-day field problem within sight of the Training Center. This regimental CPX was controlled by an Operation's Order. Problem objectives were to improve proficiency required of communication personnel in radio voice procedures, changing frequencies and tuning, practice in handling organic communication equipment and to familiarize message center personnel with message handling and routing.

During both noon hours, the Reser-

vists either ate their own lunches, purchased sandwiches from a local catering service or enjoyed hot chow at the nearby Naval Station messhall. Transportation was furnished to and from.

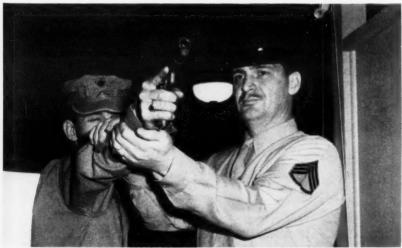
The exercise proved to be hard work, but different from servicing autos at a filling station, reading a slide rule or arresting a speeding motorist. Interest was keen, spirits high. During drill periods when field work is not scheduled, every Reservist attends a specified syllabus of basic and specialized classroom training. All classroom and on-the-job training is aimed at the important 15-day Summer encampment.

Locally, using the large parking areas and surrounding Navy property, there is ample room for all types of communication training except distant radio hook-ups, training designed to make radio work difficult. The quarterly drills at Camp Pendleton help to alleviate this problem, also periodically the Reservists work with regular El Toro and Camp Pendleton radio units in the exchange of messages from the home armory.

"I'm a ham radio operator," ASgt Howard W. Bartlett said. "The training and experience I've undergone in the past seven years with this unit has been invaluable to me in my hobby, especially Summer camp."

The Reservists are encouraged to wear uniforms to and from drill. They attend from nearby communities including Long Beach, San Pedro, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Seal Beach and other communities of the outer harbor area. One individual, Pfc Robert F. Whitten, an ordnance man, drives from Vista, a community skirting Camp Pendleton.

A new Long (continued on page 86)



PFC Charles D. Jordan, H&S Co., received pistol instruction from ASSgt John A. Kofton at the unit's four-target indoor pistol range

nce a Marine



E ACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by LCpl Pete E. Schinkel

FUNERAL services with full military honors for retired Marine Major General Randolph C. Berkeley were held at the Arlington National Cemetery Chapel February 3.

Gen Berkeley, who at 85 was the oldest living Marine Corps general officer, succumbed of a heart ailment at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Beaufort, S.C.

Winner of the Medal of Honor in 1914 for heroism at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Gen Berkeley retired from the Marine Corps in 1939 after 40 years of service. He was the father of two Marine sons, Major General James P. Berkeley, Commanding General of the Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C., and Colonel Randolph C. Berkeley, Jr. who is stationed at MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.

Gen Berkeley was commissioned in 1898 during the Spanish American War and saw service at sea and in the Philippines, Cuba, Panama, China, Haiti, Nicaragua and Guam. In addition to the Medal of Honor, he held the Navy Cross and the Navy Distinguished Service Medal for combat at Nicaragua in the 1920s.

As a major, Gen Berkeley commanded the 1st Battalion of the Second Advanced Base Regiment when he won the Nation's highest military decoration at Vera Cruz. His citation reads in part: "His cool judgment and courage and his skill in handling his men in encountering and overcoming the machine gun and rifle fire . . . accounts for the small percentages of losses of Marines under his command."

In addition to service at posts in the U. S., the general served on a variety of assignments at sea and abroad, both before and after the action at Vera



MajGen Randolph Berkeley, USMC, (Retd), widely known throughout the Marine Corps, succumbed at the Naval Hospital, Beaufort, S. C. Cruz. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1930, and during the '30's, he commanded Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.; the 2d Marine Brigade at Nicaragua; and the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.

His last assignment before retirement was President of the Marine Corps Examining and Retiring Boards at Headquarters Marine Corps.

Gen Berkeley was born January 9, 1875, at Staunton, Va., and was an 1891 graduate of the Potomac Academy at Alexandria, Va.

Until his death, Gen Berkeley lived at Port Royal, S. C. His wife is deceased.

Division of Information Headquarters Marine Corps Washington 25, D.C.

Placed on Retired List (30 Years) ADAMS, William O. L+Col

ikel

Placed on Retired List (20 Years)

HAYDEN, Reynolds H.	Col
HEMPHILL, Bruce T.	Col
BECKER JR, Paul E.	LtCol
BENNETT, Ernest C.	LtCol
BOZARTH, Hubert G.	LtCol
HEINTZ JR. Edward J.	LtCol
WILLIS, Lloyd L.	LtCol
ARNOLD, Ray W.	Mai
BENJAMIN JR, Louis W.	Mai
	Maj
KELLY, John L.	
LINDLEY, Johnny D.	Maj
MC NABB, Herbert E.	Maj
ANDERSON, Wallace E.	Capt
BAILEY, William H.	Capt
BROWN, George H.	Capt
GLEGG, Donald L.	Capt
D'ALESSANDRO, Joseph J.	Capt
NIELSEN, Jack R.	Capt
PRESSUTTI, Alexander	Capt
LEE, Joseph O.	CWO-4
TUPPER, Harold M.	CWO-4
ZAWASKY, George E.	CWO-4
BRITTAIN, Eugene W.	CWO-3
DYER, Royce R.	CWO-3
	CWO-2
BLOUGH, Clinton D.	CWO-2
DALRYMPLE, William L.	CWO-2
EICHMAN, Martin D.	
SCHMIDT, Earl G.	CWO-2

Placed on Disability Retired List

STOCKDALE, Allen F.	Maj
MC GREW JR, David R.	Maj
DEASON, Alvin J.	CWO-4

Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

E-7		
CARTER, Kenneth L. DELANEY, William B. DODGE, Robert M. FARIS, Willis V. PERCIVAL JR, Frank L. ROMAN, Walter C. SHAFFER, Wayne D.	266892 271016 287845 356193 290309 280070 198624	9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999
E-8		
CAMPBELL, David M. FLETCHER, Raiph J. HEMPHILL, Joe W. MOORE, James A. POLLOCK, Gerald G. STATHOPULO, Elbert A. TOSCANO, Albert	286246 282180 265882 264323 288168 286987 289398	0398 0398 0398 3098 3098 3098 0398
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ARNOLD JR, Charles S. BACON, Bobby T. BAILEY, Louis F. BARDELEBEN, William A.	285674 280166 231187 278469	3121 3049
BEADLE JR, Edgar R. BELANGER, Virgil B. BERRY, Edward L. BOYER, Bernard L. BROOKE, Garrett F.	281010 289273 272997 288663 281106	3049 4131 3049 3349 3049

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PARTRIDGE, George R. 253550 3516	
PERMENTER, Andrew J. 287069 0811 PHELPS Lean M. 287578 0369 E-7	
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YORK, Ralph C. 289330 1371	
CROSS, James J. 242316	3516
E-6 JACKSON, Robert P. 237569	3051
SHANKLES, Ernest R. 260012	0141
ADAMS, William B. 331760 6511	
BONDSHU, Ralph L. 287841 2161 E-5	
BOWDEN, Robert J. 242321 0400	
BROCK JR, Thomas J. 603426 1300 ANDERSON JR, Lawrence H. 1081121	1861
CHAPMAN SR. Paul E. 267917 5711 MC LAUGHLIN. Edwin R. 1229451	2533
CREWS, "C" "M" 286491 3371 STEENO, Charles I. 652395	0369
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IFI WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would initiate a change to Marine Corps Order 1300.8C (Subj: Overseas tours of duty and overseas movement of dependents). Under paragraph 6, I would delete "Normally, extension of overseas tours in one type activity, and particularly in one geographic location beyond the standard tour will not be permitted except in case of hardship" and add "Extensions of overseas tours in one type activity and in one geographic location beyond the standard tour will be permitted if the applicant can show justification and there is a billet vacancy. He must have approval of his immediate Commanding Officer and it must not conflict with current regulations governing overseas extensions."

A "hardship" as defined by the dictionary is something hard to bear or the state of being burdened. As in the case of a Marine on duty with the Third Marine Divsion, if he wants to extend his present tour of overseas duty he must have either a financial or family hardship, then he only has a 50-50 chance of getting it.

With all the trained men of this division who would like to extend their current overseas tour here it would seem logical not only from the monetary standpoint but that of keeping trained men over here as long as possible over their normal tour to maintain maximum efficiency for this force in readiness.

I would like to quote from the Commandant's remarks to his staff on 4 January 1960, "We all have one thing in common: to insure that our Corps is always ready, willing and able to carry out efficiently any mis-

sion we may be assigned." These men are ready, willing and able to extend their overseas tour, but the restriction of "hardship" has stopped many of them.

ASSgt Nicholas M. Radel 1071573

Dear Sir:

A master sergeant from Camp Lejeune, N.C. was visiting some buddies now stationed at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C. As the sergeant drove through the main gate, and until he reached his destination, he found that he was continually being saluted, not just by recruits in training, but permanent personnel also saluted. A lieutenant, also from Camp Lejeune, on a similar mission, was arriving at Parris Island, and to his continuous surprise as he drove past a group of Marines they

is one trouble; at one base, yellow is the color designed to designate the officer's vehicle, and on another base red, the opposite color, is used. Would it not be a practical idea to have a standard color, throughout all bases, for all officers' tags, and one for all enlisted tags? The two colors of red and vellow seem to be the only ones in use so why not proclaim one of these colors for all officer tags, and the other for all enlisted ranks? These colors would not just be restricted to one base but would be a set standard throughout all bases in the Corps. By doing this I think a lot of embarrassing situations might be avoided, but more important, we will once again acquire that very precious touch of uniformity which adds to the success of any military organization.

Pvt Michael F. Miller 1841470



all neglected to salute. As he drove farther into the base he passed many Marines, but there was still no salute.

If I Were Commandant, I would try to establish a standard color for military license tag differentiating the officer from the enlisted man. Through various Marine Corps bases in the United States the Corps has adopted the colors of red and yellow for all military tags, or stickers. There Dear Sir:

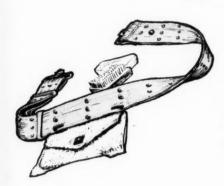
If I were Commandant, I would take action to ferret the so-called "critical" stenographers out of our present "classification" system.

Today, in the Marine Corps, Stenographers (0131) are hard to find and, therefore, the MOS 0131 is termed as critical. I am of firm belief that there are more Stenographers in the Marine Corps than are required. However, we have lost them by giving them an MOS that reaches its terminal grade at the E-4 level. A Stenographer is assigned the MOS 0131 up through the grade E-4. After he passes his promotion examinations for E-5, his MOS is changed either to 0141 or 0121, depending on whether he is an Administrator or Legal Clerk. Even though he has passed his promotion exams, he may remain an E-4 for a long period of time but with a different MOS; therefore, his Stenographer identity has been completely lost to the Marine Corps.

My solution to this problem is to do away with MOS 0131 and merely change the last digits of the present 0141 and 0121 MOSs for a person with Stenographic ability to 0142 or 0122. This last digit would be for identifying purposes only in that it would indicate that these persons were Administrators or Legal Clerks who have stenographic ability.

The only argument I have received regarding this change of designation is that sergeants (E-5/above) do not like to be stenographers. My reply to this is: Did the Marine Corps train them to satisfy their individual desires or did it train them to satisfy the needs of the Marine Corps?

GySgt Clarence F. Keiper



Dear Sir:

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If I were Commandant, I would direct the Equipment Board to initiate, research on a dye for webbed equipment to improve the utility and appearance of the individual Marine's 782 gear.

We have seen the extremes in this matter. At one time, webbed gear had to be scrubbed until it almost became chalky white. This worked well for inspections, but it presented a problem in the field where camouflage takes precedence. In contrast to this, we have seen situations where it was against regulations to put a scrub brush to our webbed gear. This practice was acceptable while in the field, but on the parade ground it was undesirable. Even now, perfectly serviceable webbed gear is surveyed simply because it has been stained (gun oil, bore cleaner, etc.) or because no two components are the same shade or color. The result is a loss of money to the Marine Corps and the taxpaver.

One solution to this problem is an inexpensive and easily applied dye. Ideally, this dye should be usable on the small unit level. For example, it could be mixed in a cold water solution contained in a 55 gallon drum. Many components dyed in this manner would assure uniformity in shade. A less ideal situation, necessitated by a more intricate process, would be a central dye activity located in one of the service units.

The results of this action would guarantee a more uniform and presentable appearance for inspection. It would also provide for more field-serviceable equipment where camouflage considerations are paramount. In addition to this, it would save money.

Capt Conway J. Smith

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would require all Marine Corps personnel with dependents to inform or deliver accurate information to their dependents concerning the Medicare program. This requirement would be strictly enforced when the dependent resides apart from the sponsor, particularly when medical care in a civilian hospital is being considered by the dependent.

Being on I-I duty, away from any service medical facilities, many dependents come to us for ID cards and help and advice on Medicare. These dependents' knowledge of the Medicare program is so sparse that many pay for care that Medicare would have paid for, and many seek payment for expenses that Medicare will not handle. Most dependents take no action at all in regard to Medicare until the very last moment, and then each case becomes a virtual emergency. In very few cases these dependents received any advice or information from their sponsor or the sponsor's organization. Further, MCO 1750.4A states that the DD Form 1171 (1 Sep 56) has been obsolete since 31 December 1958, yet we still receive application for Dependent's ID Card on that form.

To remedy this glaring defect, I would require that each Marine Corps installation fix responsibility at the battalion level for the issuance of Dependents' ID Cards, and that these men who issue them be well informed

on all aspects of the program. The completed applications then would be verified in the present manner by the commanding officer after being thoroughly checked. I would require that a printed form be made up for wide dissemination in the Marine Corps for issuance to dependents of personnel who are either ordered to duty away from any service medical facility or who reside apart from their sponsor. This form would be a condensed version of SECNAV Instruction 6320.8A and would cover what the program will pay, the cost to the dependent, the conditions governing out-patient care, and where to go when there are questions to be answered. In the latter case, this would no doubt be the nearest I-I staff, or recruiting station.

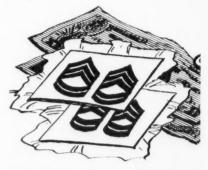
One very great benefit from the above policy would be the individual Marine's improvement of morale when he realizes that his dependents are well informed on all aspects of medical care from the service's angle and from the civilian's point of view.

ASSgt Samuel G. Lada 1472816

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would not allow any new articles of uniform, insignia, ornaments, etc. to be on sale at Exchanges until such articles are available to individual Marines through normal supply.

Such articles as qualification badges, metal chevrons, woven and



embroided chevrons, short-sleeved shirts, etc. have appeared on sale at Exchanges long before they could be purchased or issued at clothing sales.

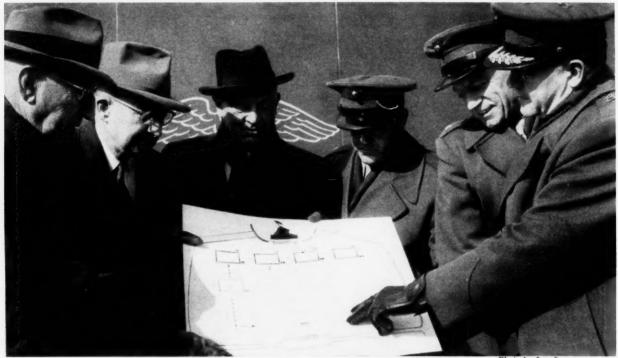
I believe this is detrimental to the morale of Marines. Some consider it unfair to make it necessary to buy these articles at Exchanges (usually at higher prices) particularly in cases where gratuitous issue is authorized.

IstSgt Thaddeus E. Dalkiewicz

74427 END

We-the Marines

Edited by AGySgt Mel Jones



Division representatives, hosted by Gen Shoup (R), met at the Marine Corps Memorial to honor their deceased comrades and form plans for the FMF

Concurrent Reunions (in Washington, June 24-26). (L to R) are Generals J. C. Smith, J. J. Keating, G. Erskine; and Majors J. Fisher and G. Pines

Two Coast Invasions

California and North Carolina beaches are quiet again after being pounded by 1960's first major amphibious operations

On the West Coast, the First Division finished "Operation Swan Dive" when more than 5000 Marines made a "silent" landing. The troops came ashore without support fire or radio communications prior to H-Hour.

While the Seventh Marines served as aggressors, the First Marines formed the nucleus for the invasion force.

At Lejeune, elements of the Second Division enveloped Onslow Beach. BRIGADELEX 1-60 was climaxed when 2000 Marines of the Eighth Provisional Brigade went ashore via helicopters and landing craft.

For nearly a month before the Carolina landing, the Second Division landing force trained at Vieques, Puerto Rico.

ISO IstMarDiv 2dMarDiv

The Scottish Dream

A desire born in Glascow, Scotland, nurtured by combat accounts, and climaxed by the Parris Island band, was fulfilled when Ian Brennan enlisted in the Marine Corps.

Pvt Brennan, who recently finished boot camp at PI, first saw the U. S. Marines during World War II, when a seagoing detachment landed in Glascow for a short time. Brennan was impressed.

Later, a cousin returned from Korea and told the young Scot: "Ian, the Highlanders are a fine fighting outfit . . . but if ever I'm to fight again, I'd be honored to have an American Marine on each side of me." Brennan's desire rose like mercury in August.

Finally, in 1958, he traveled to Edinburgh to see the Parris Island band perform at the Edinburgh Military Tattoo. He made up his mind to be a Marine.

He worked, saved, and then borrowed a bit from his mother to collect the 60 pounds (\$180) required for passage to New York. He arrived last June and stayed with an uncle until the Corps accepted him a few months later.

> LCpl Tom Mason ISO MCRDep, Parris Island

Howitzer Tested

The Landing Force Development Center at Quantico is tactically evaluating an Italian-developed 105-mm. pack howitzer for possible use as a close support artillery weapon.

Through arrangements with the Italian government, the Corps obtained two of the lightweight howitzers. The second was loaned to the Army for evaluation.

The weapon combines versatility with mobility. Weighing only 2860 pounds, it fires standard 105-mm. shells, is helicopter-transportable and breaks down into 16 component parts which can be man-carried. The howitzer also can be towed by a vehicle such as the "Mule". From the tow position, it can be put into action by its crew of eight in less than three minutes.

It is capable of firing an average 5½ rounds per minute, has a maximum range of 11,000 yards and can be used for anti-tank firing by depressing the muzzle.

Department of Defense

Squaw Valley

The U.S. Marine Band from Wash-

ascow im-Korea , the outfit n, I'd Maman's t. Edinband ilitary be a rowed the 60 age to



Official USMC Photo

SgtMaj R. Bockelman (L) posed with LtGen J. Burger after being named FMFLant sergeant major, relieving SgtMaj B. Metzger (R)

ington, D. C. and 156 men from Camp Pendleton participated in the 8th Winter Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, Calif.

Performing as host band for the duration of the 10-day games, the band presented a daily open-air concert featuring international music. Each day's events were concluded with the band playing the national anthem of the winning team.

The CamPen Marines, selected on the basis of their skiing experience, helped maintenance crews prepare

TURN PAGE



Marines examined an Italian-developed howitzer at the Quantico evaluation center. Using standard

105-mm. shells, the gun can shoot 51/2 rounds per minute and can be moved by vehicle or helicopter

WE-THE MARINES (cont.)

downhill and sallom runs, the jump and biathlon firing range. The biathlon is a cross-country skiing and firing event.

All armed services were included as support units during the games.

ISO, MCB, CamPen DivInfo, HQMC

Ups and Downs

Captain Jesse L. Altman, a supply officer at Parris Island, was reduced to master sergeant, appointed a warrant officer and reappointed to captain within a week.

It began when the captain, then holding a permanent rate of master sergeant and serving as a temporary captain, was selected for promotion to warrant officer.

Since it was impossible to promote him to a lower rank, Capt Altman reverted to master sergeant for the length of time it took to present him with his permanent appointment to warrant officer.

He was then reappointed to captain.

AGySgt West Miller
ISO

MCRDep, Parris Island

Big Brothers

Thirty-five "big brothers," all of them acting sergeants and below, packed picnic lunches and spent the day with 120 Okinawan orphans, setting a precedent that will continue with H&S Co., 2d Bn., Ninth Marines, for as long as the unit is on Okinawa.

The Marines decided to "adopt" the Ishimine Jido-en orphanage after the children had attended a battalion Christmas party.

Every other weekend, the Marines spend at least one day at the orphanage, entertaining the children and doing whatever construction is needed to improve the living and play areas.

A committee, headed by ASgt John Cooley, works with the orphanage supervisor in regard to the children's needs. Items from underclothing to sports equipment are bought through contributions by the "big brothers."

Observed GySgt Louis Slezak, company gunnery sergeant: "This project is being carried out entirely by junior men in the company. We senior noncommissioned officers and our company officers just smooth out any rough spots the committee runs into."

ISO 3dMarDiv

Compliment Returned

"While we were in Japan, we met a number of people and were invited to visit their homes. This is the first chance we've had to return the hospitality."

So explained Mrs. John E. Mead to San Diego steering committee which was planning the itinerary of seven visiting Yokohama city councilmen. The committee, Mrs. Mead found, was seeking American homes the Japanese dignitaries could visit.

Expanding the "home to home" hospitality, other local Marine families



"Riseley Pier," named for retired LtGen James Riseley, was erected for Camp Lejeune anglers.

The 850-foot dock will open for around-the-clock salt water fishing during the warm weather months

also entertained the Yokohama city fathers.

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Mrs. Mead is the wife of Captain John Mead, assistant director of MC-RDep San Diego's Sea School.

AMSgt Walter Stewart ISO MCRDep, Parris Island



Official USMC Photo
Retiring AMSgt C. F. Clayton's
company gave him a squealing
start on a new livestock career

What's That?

At the request of a Marine captain in Dallas, Texas, the son of an Army colonel in Anchorage, Alaska, was sworn into the Corps by a Navy commander aboard an Air Force base.

The two-state, all-service enlistment started when Moyers Shore, Jr., wrote the officer selection office in Dallas, requesting information on Marine officer programs.

The request was routine, but Shore's address wasn't. He wrote from Anchorage where he was living with his father, Army Colonel Moyers Shore Sr.

Marine Captain David Clark, in Dallas, corresponded with Shore until the young man decided to enroll in an aviation PLC program.

Then came the problem of application. Who would take it?

Navy Commander Nelson Sanders, in Alaska, volunteered and effected the enlistment. Swearing-in ceremonies were conducted at nearby Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Shore will be commissioned when he graduates from Texas Christian University in 1963.

Office of Officer Selection Dallas, Texas END

JANUARY CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by PFC Richard H. Griffith H&S Co., 1st I.T.R., MCB, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

"The wife says I don't spend enough time with the kids!"



Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. Leatherneck will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before June 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to Leatherneck Magazine, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the July issue.



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by W. W. Barr

Echoes From a Dusty Turntable

We know that, since most of our readers are Marines, they like military music. We have managed to get our hands on some releases of this type and hope that each month we can include military music or music from some part of the world where Marines have served and which might stir a few memories.

Military Music

Marches-John Philip Sousa (Mercury). Recorded by Frederick Fennell and the Eastman Symphonic Wind Ensemble, side one of this album presents marches composed by the celebrated leader of the U.S. Marine Band. The flip side is made up of marches by other well-known composers. This is an excellent record which will bring to your mind a battalion of sharp Marines swinging down the parade ground to pass in review. A pleasure.

Favorite Marches For Children-Children's Marching Chorus and Toyland Band (Lion Records). If you've got any little recruits around your house, you know how they enjoy marching music. This one is tops for the kids and it's a good buy at only a buck ninety-eight.

The Scots Guards-In Stereo (Angel). This is a stereo release of the Regimental Band and Massed Pipers of the Scots Guards. The selections have been previously released in monaural only. This outstanding outfit, which has toured the U.S. many times to great acclaim, puts on a stirring performance here, well worthy of your attention. If you like military music don't miss it.

Jazz

The Best of Django Reinhardt (Capitol of the World). This two-record album contains 24 performances by Reinhardt, perhaps the greatest jazz guitarist yet heard. Recorded in 1937 and 1939 in Paris, they come through beautifully in

Hi-Fi, despite their age. We would be presumptuous to try to pick a highlight here-every number is a classic. The terrific runs and chords become even more amazing when you realize that this man had two paralyzed fingers on his left hand. Django Reinhardt died in 1953, still a young man. His music, recorded more than 20 years ago, lives on as his monument. Don't miss this treasure-you'll play it over and over. (Monaural only).

Ragtime Classics-Wally Rose (Good Time Jazz). This is a real delight to hear. Real ragtime piano sometimes gets confused with the tinkling and pounding of the old barroom style, but not on this record. For a real treat and to learn what ragtime really is-listen to this one.

Ballads For Night People-June Christy (Capitol). Since we first caught her vocal on the old Stan Kenton recording of "Tampico" back in the '40s, June Christy has been a favorite with us. Her distinctive interpretive style of vocal jazz is great as ever on this one. Ding Hao!

Pops and Listening Music

James Michener's Favorite Music of Hawaii (RCA Victor). Many Marines have served in our fiftieth state and they should enjoy this nostalgic revisit. The author of "Tales of the South Pacific" describes the selections in the notes. An excellent album for your collection.

Show-Stan Kenton, June Christy, The Four Freshmen (Capitol). As much excitement as a month's back pay and liberty in New York! Ninety solid musical minutes recorded during the group's concert at Purdue University last Fall.

More Than the Most-Dakota Staton (Capitol). Miss Staton, backed by a solid band, applies her stylized vocals to a dozen familiar ballads and blues. We get the impression this gal wants to sound like Sarah Vaughan. She doesn't. Her fans will probably like this.

Connie's Greatest Hits-Connie Francis (MGM). The young folks will like this collection of all the hits which have put Miss Francis at the top.

Losers Weepers-Kay Starr (Capitol). The lady with a voice that would make a D.I. from P.I. green with envy sings with strings! Quietly, too. If you figured Kay for only a "belt-it-out" style, try this for a pleasant switch.

Zither in 3/4 Time—Ruth Welcome (Capitol). Here's a pleasant surprise. Restful as sack-time after a day in the boondocks. Favorite waltzes played on a zither with marimba, guitar and bass as a tasteful background.

Karnival in Koln (Capitol of the World). Recorded in Germany by some of that country's best-loved entertainers. This is an enjoyable visit to the city of Koln during the annual carnival along the lines of our New Orleans Mardi Gras. A gav and enjoyable trip abroad.



Rapid Fire

Fiorello and the Sound of Music-Alfred Newman (Capitol). The music of two big shows performed by a concert orchestra.

The Big Small Bands-Dave Pell (Capitol). Hits of the past by small combos such as Dorsey's Clambake Seven. Shaw's Grammercy Five and the Goodman Septet are re-created, and it's good!

Paris Swings - Elmer Bernstein (Capitol). The music of Paris in a modern jazz setting. Just so-so.

Like Wild-Ray Anthony (Capitol). Big Band music full of modern sounds and ideas.

Voices and Brass-Four Freshmen (Capitol). The harmonies of the quartet against a background of trombones. Excellent.

Happy listening

LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

DIVISIONS A, B, C, AND D ANNUAL GRAND PRIZE WINNERS



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Grand Prize Winner

Winchester Field Gun Gold Medal, Plaque, Miniature Trophy & Certificate

ASSgt Lawrence N. Dubia—245
Headquarters & Service Company
Third Battalion, Eighth Marines
Second Marine Division, FMF
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina



Telescope Sight, Carved Sling Silver Medal, Plaque & Certificate

(No picture available)

ACpl Darius R. Young—244
Headquarters Company
Headquarters Battalion
First Marine Division, FMF
Camp Pendleton, California



Third Grand Prize Winner

Telescope Sight, Carved Sling Bronze Medal, Plaque & Certificate

LCpl Ernest O. Chilson—243
I Company, Third Battalion
Seventh Marines, Las Pulgas
Camp Pendleton, California



SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

the service member for a substantial portion of their support.

"For the purpose of determining entitlement, a stepchild is the child of a spouse by a former marriage. Children born out of wedlock cannot be considered eligible dependents unless the Marine is the natural father and subsequently marries the mother, adopts the child or otherwise legitimates the child under applicable state statutes. Stepchildren are eligible dependents from the date the Marine marries the child's mother, if in fact dependent. Adopted children are eligible from and including the date of final adoption, if in fact dependent.

"Your attention is invited to MCO 1751.3."—Ed.



SENATOR JOE McCARTHY

Dear Sir:

In the November Leatherneck you state that the late Senator Joe Mc-Carthy participated as a gunner in air strikes on December 12,13,15,16,18,19, and 22, 1943.

Can you advise if he was ever wounded by enemy action on any of the strikes and hence entitled to the Purple Heart?

Elmer F. Farnham RFD, #5, Norwich, Conn.

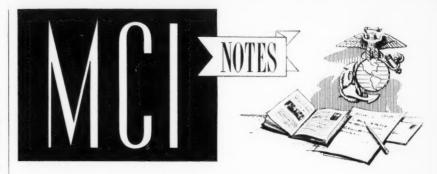
 Historical Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps (G-3) advised Sound-Off of the following:

"The late Senator Joseph R. Mc-Carthy was not wounded in action and did not receive the Purple Heart."— Ed.

FND

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 8.

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (a); 8. (a); 9. (b); 10. (c).



Action for Passive Defense

In the absence of complete defense against all of the possible means of attack with atomic, biological or chemical weapons, the knowledge of "what to do" before, during and after such attacks becomes doubly important.

Action to be taken by Marines, who are training for ABC defense is termed "Passive Defense". This term is used only because the measures employed do not include the use of weapons. Passive defense itself is defined by AFM-355-5 as, "those measures taken to prevent or minimize casualties and damage resulting from attack with atomic, biological, chemical or conventional weapons, and other actions required to allow continuation or restoration of vital operations."

Training and education head the list of the factors to be considered in passive defense planning. In most cases, the responsibility for the implementation of passive defense measures is that of the commanding officer, although every Marine has passive defense responsibilities in the event of an attack. Those Marines who specialize in the Atomic, Biological and Chemical Occupational Field must be relied upon to carry out the training, planning and preparation for passive defense, before any such attack occurs.

To augment the training of Marines in Occupational Field 57, (Atomic, Biological and Chemical), the Marine Corps Institute has prepared several courses. These courses cover the measures to be taken under the probable conditions which would prevail in the event of such attacks.

Courses in this field are as follows: PROTECTION FROM NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS, 57.1, is prepared for Marines assigned a 5711 (Atomic, Biological and Chemical Specialist) MOS, grades El through E7. The course is designed to teach the student the basic principles of physics, which govern nuclear explosions and their effects. He will also become familiar with protective measures to be taken and learn the proper monitoring and decontamination procedures required for passive defense against nuclear attack. This course has seven lessons, which require 26 study hours. Reservists will earn nine retirement credits upon completion.

RADIAC INSTRUMENTS, 57.2, presents the theory and use of radiac instruments which the Marine Corps employs or will employ in the future. Marines in Occupational Field 57 will learn the procedures for inspecting, maintaining and calibrating radiac instruments. Methods of detecting the presence of radioactivity and measuring the intensity of contamination with these instruments are also presented. This course has five lessons, which require 12 study hours. Reservists will earn four retirement credits upon completion.

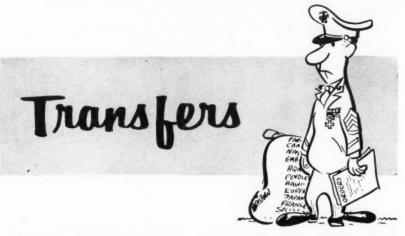
quire 12 study hours. Reservists will earn four retirement credits upon completion.

CHEMICAL WARFARE DE-FENSE, 57.3, is designed for Marines assigned MOSs 5700 (Basic Atomic, Biological and Chemical Man) and 5711 (ABC Specialist), grades E1 through E7. It will familiarize the

student with chemical agents of military. importance and enable him to perform duties requiring the application of detection and decontamination measures to terrain and equipment contaminated by chemical warfare agents. The course will also teach the student how to determine by tests when contaminated areas have been rendered harmless, and to recognize the effects of various gases upon personnel. In addition, he will learn to administer first aid to gas casualties and how to direct the operation of a gas chamber exercise. Nomenclature and care and use of chemical protective clothing are also covered. This course has seven lessons, which require 21 study hours. Reservists will earn seven retirement credits upon com-

PROTECTION FROM BIOLO-GICAL ATTACK, 57.4, is designed for Marines assigned MOSs 5700 and 5711, grades El through E7. This course will acquaint the student with biological agents of military significance. It will also teach the student to perform sampling and decontamination measures on terrain, equipment, supplies and personnel contaminated by biological warfare agents. Nomenclature and use of protective clothing and shelters are also covered. This course has five lessons, which require 16 study hours. Reservists will earn five retirement credits upon completion of the

pletion.



Each month Leatherneck publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines

may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

CHUCK. Harris (9999) 3dMarDiv to IstMarDiv ELDREDGE. Thomas G (9999) 3dMarDiv to ZdMarDiv to ZdMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej (1999) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej (1999) 3dMarDiv to MCROS Mike D (9999) 3dMarDiv to MCROS Mike D (9999) 3dMarDiv to MCROS Mike D (9999) 3dMav to MCROS 29 Palms WOOD, Carl L (9999) 1stMAW to MCAS ElToro

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BARDELEBEN, William A (3051) MCSC Albany to ForTrps CamLej BARLOW, Richard C (6621) 2dMAW to 1stMAW BOITNOTT, John E (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv BOWEN, Kenneth L (3081) MCSC 2dMarDiv BOWEN, Kenneth L (3081) MCSC Albany to Camp Smith BROWN, Frank (3211) MCB CamPen to ForTrps 29 Palms CAMPBELL, Fred C (3051) 2dMAW to MCSC, Elapene L (0369) 19thRfICo to 1stMarDiv CAMPO, Eugene L (0369) 19thRfiCo to 1stMarDiv V COOPER, Clifford J (3049) MCAS Cherpt to MARTD So Weymouth DALEY, Louis H (1371) 3dMarDiv to ForTros CamLej DENNEY, Elmer J (1391) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv LLIOTT, Thomas W (0369) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv MCS Quant Flow W Wilson F (2771) 4th105mm-Holl MCS Quant LYNN, Thomas J (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant GAUTHIER SR. Richard J L (3049) 3d-FLYNN, Thomas J (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant GAUTHIER SR, Richard J L (3049) 3d-MarDiv to MCSC Barstow GETCHELL, Kenneth R (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant GILLESPIE, Clyde W (6413) 2dMAW to 1stMAW GREGG JR, Joseph (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCRD P1 FFT GRUNK LOUIS H (2529) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv behavior of the MCRD P1 FFT GRUNK LOUIS H (2529) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv behavior of the MCRD P1 FFT GRUNK LOUIS H (2529) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv behavior of the MCRD P1 FFT GRUNK LOUIS H (2529) 3dMarDiv behavior of the MCRD P1 FFT GRUNK LOUIS H (2529) A 2d MarDiy HAMMOND, John J (0141) MCB CamLej to NAS Marietta HANSEL, James (0141) 18thRflCo to HAMMOND, John J (0141) MCB CamLej to NAS Marietta HANSEL. James (0141) IsthReffico to 2dMarDiv HARRINGTON, Rosa V (0141) HQMC to MCB CamLej HARRIS, Clifford P (2771) 2dMarDiv to MCB Cam Lej HARRIS, Clifford P (0231) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW HOTCHENS, Fred M (0369) IstMarDiv to 12thMCRRD JACKSON, Maurice (3619) MB WashDC to MCBCamPen to Bridgeport Calif JONES, Stanley T (3061) MCB CamPen to Bridgeport Calif JOYNER, Wilburn (2529) 2dMarDiv to IstMAW Wilburn (2529) 2dMarDiv to IstMAW Wilburn (2529) 2dMarDiv to IstMAW WILDER, Harry L (2511) 3dMarDiv to KELLER, Harry L (2511) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI FFT KEREZSKI, Paul L (3071) AirFMFPac to IstMAW KETELSEN, Emil G (3071) AirFMFPac to IstMAW KNOX, Vernon W (6412) 2dMAW to MARTD Olathe KRAJEWSKI, Joseph (2529) 3dMarDiv to 4th105mmHowBn LAMPMAN, George V (3371) 2dMAW to HITCHFIELD, Raymond T (2529) Ist-MAW to MCRD SD LEWIS, Arthur U (1371) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW

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REIMER, Harold A (6811) MCAF New River to 1stMAW
ROBERTS, Arthur G (0141) IstMAW to MOMERTS. RUBERTS, Artnur G (0141) ISTMAW to HQMC
ROBERTS, Charles H (0141) FMFPac to 3dMAW
SMITH, Edward H (2539) LFTUPac to 1stMarDiv
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STANLEY, James T (7041) MAG-32 to 1stMAW STANLEY, James T (7041) MAG-32 to 1stMAW
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ADAMS JR, Walter H (6412) 9th-MCRRD to lstMAW ADWELL, Arvil V (0369) 2dMAW to 15th April V (0369) 2dMAW to

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CATLIN. William R (2561) 2dMarDiv to
CAUSEY, Ernet P (0369) MCRD P1 to
HOMC FT
CIELLESZ, Daniel J (3049) Camp Butler
to MAG-32
CLARK, James J (2529) 3dMarDiv to
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DIXON. Richard L (3421) IstMarDiv to
DIXOLA MAGE. Joseph A (2171) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
DURNELL, Richard L (2561) 3dMarDiv
to 3dMaW
EDMUNDS IR. Emory H (5711) 3dMarDiv to MGRD P1 FFT
FUGUAY, James R (3371) MCS Quant
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BRYANT, James N (3071) IstMAW to 3dMAW BUCKNER, Winzer L (3611) HQMC to 3dMAW 3dMAW
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COLE, Dan M (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB
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COLLINS, Abraham (0369) 3dMarDiv to
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CONLEY, Martin (1811) FMFLant to
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COOPER, Edward W (3011) 3dMarDiv
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CRA16, Jesse L (3211) ForTros FMFLant
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CamPen to 3dMAW
CURRIER, Herbert A (1371) ForTrps
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DAVIS, Robert K (1121) IstMAW to
ForTrps CamLej
DAVIS, Harry H (6412) IstMAW to
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DAZEY, Albert W (6412) MCAAS Beaufort to IstMAW
DELFIN, Johnny C (0369) MCB Quant
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DERR, Luther R (0412) NAS Marietta
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to IstMAW
DORSEY, Maurice E (2741) 6thComm Co
to IstMarDiv
DORSEY, Maurice E (2741) 6thComm Co
to IstMarDiv
DYKE, Shirley H (1169) IstMAW to
3dMAW
DORSEY, Maurice E (2741) 6thComm Co
to IstMarDiv
DYKE, Shirley H (1169) IstMAW to
3dMAW
EMANUS, Calvin D (6442) MAG-32 IstMCCC Barstow to MCRD PI
EVERCHORN, Edward B (0141) 2dMarDiv to 8thMCRRD
ESHLIMAN, Harrison H (3241) MCSC
Barstow to MCRD PI
EVOSOVICH, Emil W (0369) MCB Quant to
FILIPPONE, Nicholas G (2633) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
FIINT, Robert E (0369) MCS Quant to
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HARRISON JR, Robert C (2311) MCAS CherPt to MCRD PI

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HARVEY, Robert P (3121) MCS Quant to HQMC
HATFIELD, Lawrence L (1371) FMFLant to ForTrps CamLej
HAYES, John B (3316) ist75mmAAABn HAYES, John B (3016) HQMC to MB Bklyn, Emery C (3041) HQMC to MB TO IstMAW
HAYDEN, Emery C (3041) HQMC to MB
BKlyn
HENRY, Harold L (3071) IstMAW to
3dMAWN, Bernard B (3211) ForTrps
to BCRD
HOEPPHER, Donald R (6441) AirFMFPac to IstMAW
HOLLIS, Warren E (6441) NAS LosAlam
HOLT, Rodney W (2634) MCS Quant to
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PORTER, Richard L (1997)
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PRICE, Thomas L (0141) 3dMarDiv to
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PROGANA, John (7113) MAG-32 to 1st-PREGANA, John (7113) MAG-32 to 1stMAW
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PURINGTON, Robert L (3041) 3dMarDiv
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RAFFELL, William H (0369) MCS Quant
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REGITKO, Donald E (2771) HQMC to
REGRE, Russel W (3049) Camp Butler
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ROGERS, Jack O (6412) MAG-32 to 1stMAW MAW ND. Ronald W (0369) MCB RICHMPen to 3dMAW RICE IR, Philip C (0369) IstMarDiv to MCRD PI FT RILEY, RO (3331) 2dMarDiv to IstMAW RIELLY JR. Bernard T (2771) 3dMarDiv to 74Servin RIELLY JR. Bernard T (2771) 3dMarDiv to 2dServBn
RIEMAN, Frederick (3361) HQMC to MCAS CherPt
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In Reserve

Edited by ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

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Prominent California insurance figure and long-time Marine Reservist, Harry N. Lyon, has received the stars of brigadier general. Confirmed by President Eisenhower, the ceremonies were conducted in the office of Major General Alan Shapley.

BGen Lyon became the senior ranking Reserve Marine officer in the eight Western states area when he received the promotion.

The new one-star officer has been a Marine Reservists since 1935. He is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, and received recognition as a college boxer when he won the East Coast Inter-collegiate middleweight and lightheavyweight fisticuff titles.

BGen Lyon saw action during World War II in the Ellis Islands, Saipan and Tinian. He was on active duty with the Marine Corps just 24 hours after Pearl Harbor was struck on December 7, 1941

SSgt Don W. Martin PAB, 12th MCRRD San Francisco, Calif.





Photo Courtesy Chrysler Corp.
LtGen K. Day, BGens H. Van Lieu, W. Klenke, Jr., and F. Leek, inspected a 1919 "Jenny" at Dearborn, Michigan's Greenfield Museum

Man of the Year

Captain V. Weaver, Inspector-Instructor, 8th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery, Spokane, Wash., was chosen "Man of the Year in Public Service."

Selected for the honor by virtue of his interest in the local community, Capt Weaver received the 1959 award from Mr. Dick Hoover, News Director, KREM Television.

Many points for selection were received by Capt Weaver for his devotion to public relations, the manner in which he kept the public informed about the Marine Corps Reserve and its activities, in addition to his personal community relations and interests.

He was lauded on a locally televised program from Spokane for his work with local Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts; his aid in conducting a spectacular paign a community project centered around, and coordinated by, the Marine Reserve; and his participation in many various area projects.

Capt Weaver is the first military man

public firing demonstration; his efforts

in making the "Toys for Tots" cam-

Capt Weaver is the first military man to be honored as the "Man of the Year in Public Service."

8th 155-mm. Howitzer Btry, USMCR Spokane, Wash.

Natural Snow Job

Members of the 93d Rifle Company, USMCR, Seattle, Wash., completed a two-day cold weather training maneuver high in the Cascade Mountains with a genuine assist from "Old Ma Nature."

Gathering snowshoes, skis, and other items of cold weather equipment, the unit traveled to Snoqualmie Pass Summit to meet the challenge of more than 50 inches of snow and a 16-degree temperature.

Undaunted, the Marine Reservists not only accepted the challenge but successfully overcame all obstacles

Official USN Photo

Spokane's "Man of the Year," Capt Weaver, was interviewed by Dick Hoover of KREM-TV

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TURN PAGE

found in the rugged mountain range.

The experience added greatly to the "readiness for any situation" reputation of the infantry organization.

Less than two miles from where the rigorous training was being conducted, thousands of week-end skiers were enjoving a care-free Winter outing, unaware of the small-scale battle shaping up between platoons of the 93d.

After the platoons were in their perimeters, recon patrols began operations, trying to locate defensive positions. The information gathered was then used for an early morning attack.

An added note of realism was introduced when 10 inches of snow fell during the night, covering tracks, trails and aggressor positions.

> Major G. H. Benskin 93d Rifle Co., USMCR Seattle, Wash.

New Reserve Center

District Public Works Office, Ninth Naval District, has accepted bids for construction of a new U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Chicago, Ill., to be built on Foster Ave., near Kedzie.

The proposed one-story building will house the Inspector-Instructor Staff commanded by Colonel Q. A. Bradley, and a Marine Reserve Infantry Battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Miles P. Patrone.

Navy Public Works officials stated that the building, with a total area of about 28,506 square feet, will include both a drill hall and small bore indoor rifle range.

The building site is being leased by the Marine Corps from Metropolitan



Official USMC Photo

Snowshoes and skis were part of the uniform of the day for Seattle Reservists during cold weather exercises in the Cascade Mountains

Sanitation District of Greater Chicago at little cost to the government.

Prior to the battalion's move to its present training site, the unit held its monthly meetings at Navy Pier.

> District PIO Hq9thND, USNTC Great Lakes, Ill.

Annual Training

With annual field training fast approaching, representatives of the 9th Marine Corps Reserve Staff Group, Chicago, Ill., attended a three-day pretraining conference at MCB, Twentynine Palms to discuss the problems and planning of an Air-Ground Exercise which will take place at Twentynine Palms from August 15, through August

To better acquaint themselves with the terrain of the base, and the obstacles which will confront them during the Summer training period, the group ventured deep into the interior of the Hi-Desert installation. The Group traveled by truck convoy and helicopter.

The Air-Ground exercise, named "Operation Charger," will employ more than 2500 Marine Reservists from Illinois, Texas, Arizona, Tennessee, Indiana, New York, Minnesota, Washington and California.

Included in "Operation Charger" will be Marine Corps Reserve units from Aviation, Infantry, Communications, Artillery and Tank organizations.

The Regular Establishment of the Marine Corps at Twentynine Palms will act in support of the Reserve units, but will not take part in planning or execution of the problem planned by the Ninth Staff Group.

The purpose of these yearly Air-Ground Exercises, (another is held during the Summer months on the East Coast), is to train the individual units to combine into one hard-hitting, integrated force in case the Reserve units were called to active duty during a national emergency.

Among the officers who attended the three-day conference were Colonel Orin C. Bjornsrud, Director, 9th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, Kansas City, Mo.; Lieutenant Colonel Fredrick D. Freezell, I-I of the 9th Marine Corps Reserve Staff Group: and Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Port, Assistant to the Director, Division of

Reserve, Headquarters Marine Corps. ACpl Bob Dagelen ISO, MCB Twentynine Palms, Calif. END



Official USMC Photo

Reserve officers, vanguard of 2500 Reservists who will take part in Operation Charger, inspected the maneuver area at Twentynine Palms

BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

MEDICARE PROGRAM RESTORES CERTAIN TYPES OF AUTHORIZED CARE

As a result of a comprehensive review of the Medicare Program, the following types of care have been restored to the program of authorized care which became effective on 1 January 1960.

• Certain surgery

Acute emotional disorders constituting an emergency.

(In-hospital treatment for not more than 21 days)

 Pre- and post-hospitalization tests and procedures.

 Treatment of injuries on an outpatient basis.
 Details on the aforementioned types of care can be found in the DOD Fact Sheet 2-D, 4 January



1960, entitled MEDICARE PROGRAM for DEPENDENTS. This fact sheet outlines changes in the Medicare Program for dependents of members of the Uniformed Services. It also reviews the Medicare Program as a whole, reflecting other changes made since it went into effect on 7 December 1956. The Fact Sheet has been distributed to all commands and is available for distribution to all interested personnel. Additional copies may be reproduced locally.

Eligibility for care from both civilian and uniformed services sources:

Some dependents are eligible for both civilian medical care at Uniformed Services medical facilities. To be eligible for both, the dependent and sponsor must meet the following requirements:

SPONSOR: Must be on active duty or on active duty for training pursuant to orders for an indefi-

nite period or for more than 30 days.

DEPENDENT: Must bear one of the following relationships to the sponsor:

• Lawful Wife

• Lawful Husband, if dependent on Service wife for over one-half of his support.

• Unmarried Legitimate Child, adopted child, or stepchild, in one of the following categories:

Under 21 years of age.

Over 21, but incapable of self-support because of mental or physical incapacity that existed before the age of 21 and dependent on Service member for over one-half of support.

Under 23, enrolled in a full-time course in an approved institution for higher learning and dependent on Service member for over one-half of

A dependent's eligibility for civilian medical care ends when the sponsor retires, dies, is discharged or released from active duty, is dropped from the rolls of his Service for desertion, or is divorced from the dependent. Children of a divorced sponsor retain their eligibility until adopted.

If the sponsor dies while on active duty or while in a retired status, his dependents are still eligible for care at Armed Forces and U. S. Public Health Service medical facilities when space and staff are available.

When applying for any kind of medical care at a Service or civilian facility, or to a civilian physician—dependents are required to present their Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card (DD Form 1173) as proof of their eligibility for medical care.

A WORD OF CAUTION ABOUT CIVILIAN MEDICAL CARE

Dependents residing with their sponsors, in addition to furnishing proper identification, must present a DD Form 1251 to the source of civilian care except in those circumstances which are outlined in the Fact Sheet.

Eligible dependents seeking medical care from civilian sources should make sure the physician and hospital are participating in the Medicare Program before beginning treatment.

A physician participating in the program must be legally licensed and qualified to prescribe and TURN PAGE

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administer all drugs and to perform all surgical procedures.

A hospital, to qualify under the Medicare Program, except in an emergency, must be engaged primarily in providing facilities for surgical and medical diagnosis, treatment, and care of injured and sick persons by or under the supervision of two or more staff physicians or surgeons. It must also provide continuous 24-hour nursing service by registered graduate nurses.

WHAT DEPENDENTS MUST PAY FOR CIVILIAN CARE

BASIC CARE

A Service dependent in a civilian hospital will pay \$1.75 a day or the first \$25 of the hospital cost, whichever is greater.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES

• Private Hospital Room:

The above hospital charge, plus

1. 25% of difference between cost of the private room and weighted average cost of a semiprivate

room, when private room is more costly, if attending physician certifies that private room is needed.

2. Difference between cost of the private room and weighted average cost of a semiprivate room, when private room is more costly, if private room is for dependent's convenience.

• Private-duty Nursing Care:

First \$100 of cost and 25% of charges over \$100 when attending physician certifies that this care is needed.

• Injuries on an Outpatient Basis:

First \$15 of physician's or dentist's charge for each cause or accident cared for. However, multiple injuries to the same person resulting from a single accident will be considered one injury requiring payment of maximum fee (\$15).

• Remission to Hospitals:

1. Except in obstetrical and maternity cases, patients readmitted to a civilian hospital within 14 days after discharge, due to an acute complication of the condition for which they were originally hospitalized, pay \$1.75 per day if they can prove they paid at least \$25 for the previous admission.

2. All admissions of obstetrical and maternity cases during and directly related to the same pregnancy are considered as one admission.

G. I. INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS URGED TO KEEP DESIGNATED BENEFICIARIES UP TO DATE

G. I. Insurance policyholders some six million strong are urged by the Veterans Administration to check their records to be sure their designated beneficiaries are up to date.

The law gives GI policyholders the right to change their beneficiaries at any time without the consent of the prior beneficiaries. But unless the change is officially made, no choice is given to the VA but to pay the claim to the beneficiary of record.

Carelessness in designating beneficiaries may result in undesired consequences, the VA pointed

out. An example is the veteran who designated his wife as beneficiary. She divorced him and he subsequently married again and raised a family.

Should he neglect to change his designated beneficiary before he dies, his insurance may be paid to his former wife, and his widow and children will receive nothing.

Policyholders also have several different options as to how the insurance shall be paid. Explanation of these options can be obtained by contacting any VA office.

AFEPBA AWARDS FIRST COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP GRANT

The Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association has announced the awarding of their first college scholarship grant.

Three hundred dollars has been given to the son of Air Force SSgt Gus Ehrman of Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah. SSgt Ehrman's son is attending Sioux Falls College.

Scholarship grants will be awarded annually to selected sons and daughters of members of the Enlisted Personnel Association who are already attending or are about to enter a college or university. Selections, made by a committee of members, are based upon the needs, abilities and scholastic achievements, and the recipient may choose his or

her college.

The Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association is a non-profit Association organized by enlisted men to advance and safeguard the economic interests of its members. It is a non-commercial organization controlled by the members for their own benefit. The Association also offers emergency loans to its members, and all members are covered by a \$10,000 life insurance plan at a low net-cost.

Membership information and a descriptive booklet covering these benefits may be obtained by writing to the Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association at 422 Washington Building, Washington 5, D. C. Membership fee is \$2.00.

PORTSMOUTH

[continued from page 53]

museum is dominated by the Naval theme, Mr. Butt has collected many Marine Corps items, ranging from weapons to uniforms.

When asked about the Marine items, he explained, "I have always had a certain partiality for the Marine Corps, so I like to display their items. I would surely like to have more for the museum".

Huie E. Benson, USMC, (Retd), Mrs. Benson, and two other ladies, operate the tailor and dry cleaning shop. After a seagoing Marine has been issued his blues, he is then fitted at the tailor shop.

One of Benson's pet peeves is the trouser bottoms. "If I tailor the trousers to fit properly when a man is standing at attention, the right leg will be much shorter when the man is at parade rest," Benson stated. "However, if I tailor them to fit at parade rest, I have an

extra long right leg at attention. To offset this difference, I have a man stand at a half parade rest; this way I reach a happy medium."

Much activity goes on in the mess hall during the hours between 2230 and 0100. This is the time of night when guards are relieved, and there is



nothing more welcome in the late night and early morning than a good hot meal. Usually preparing these midnight snacks is the duty baker. Meals vary, but the most popular are eggs, coffee, French fries, minute steaks, bacon or sausage, milk and toast.

The mess hall, equipped to accommodate the 146 officers and enlisted men stationed at the Barracks, is headed by GySgt L. F. Bartak, Mess Sergeant. Under his supervision are two watch cooks, ACpl Thomas W. Mosley and ACpl Charles Mudford, who rotate the duty from noon to noon. Bartak is also assisted by one butcher, one baker and one chief messman.

Messmen are furnished at the rate of two from guard, two from Sea School, and two from casual. When Reservists visit the base, they furnish three additional messmen.

Like any other post or station throughout the Marine Corps, liberty is a big thing. Available to the Portsmouth Marines are the nearby cities of Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown, which offer an abundance of historical interest.

But, for up-to-date glamor, the men are within easy reach of Richmond, Raleigh or Virginia Beach, Va. They can also visit Washington, D. C., after about a four-hour trip, or they can venture southward into Wilmington, N. C.

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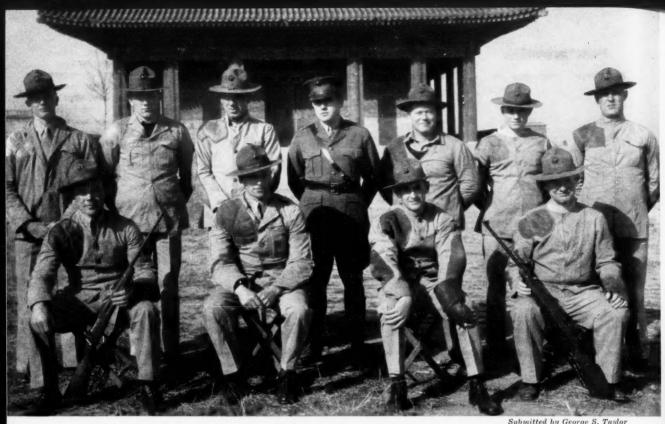
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It's improbable that any of the 10-man rifle team of "B" Co., Legation Guard, Peking, China, visualized,

25 years ago, that Lt D. Shoup (center) would one day become the 22d Commandant of their Corps

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. Leatherneck will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Picture post cards and boot camp platoon graduation photos cannot be accepted. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, Leatherneck Magazine, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

Mr. George S. Taylor
545 Rockledge
Oceanside, Calif.
MajGen A. De Carre, USMC (Ret'd)
728 "I" Avenue
Coronado 18, Calif.
Mr. J. W. Black
430 Cooper Street
Woodbury, N. J.
Mr. R. L. Wofford
725 South Addams St,
Marion, Ind.
AM5gt Art Slocumb
Rt #1, Box 278
Albany, Ga.

CORPS ALBUM

BGen Alphonse De Carre, (center, front row) Commanding General of the Second Division, posed with his staff on Guadalcanal in 1943





Submitted by AMSgt Art Slocumb This 1919 view of Parris Island shows tents and huts where the Administration Building now sits

Submitted by R. L. Wofford Does anyone recognize the ship or the Marines in this picture which was taken 40 years ago?





Marines who returned to Philadelphia following WWI were greeted by a goateed former Marine who was possibly a Civil War veteran

LONG BEACH

[continued from page 63]

Beach Reservist, as well as all other Marine Reservists throughout the country, are assigned to recruit training on a quota basis. Currently, the Fifth has six new members awaiting assignment to MCRD, San Diego.

"By July 1 of this year, we will once again be over T/O strength," Maj NcNew said. "By that date, 31 Six-Month Reservists will have completed their training at San Diego and Camp Pendleton, and returned to this unit." He added, "In the past two years, we haven't failed to enlist our quota of about four new members each month."

Pvt George G. Robinson, of Torrance, the last man to join the Company, enlisted on January 10, 1960. He is currently undergoing recruit training at MCRD, San Diego, as a Six-Month Reservist. He hopes to switch over to the Regulars in the not-to-distant future. "Not only am I fullfilling my military obligation," the 17-year-old private said, "but it will give me a good idea of life in the Corps and the possibility of making it my career, a life-long dream."

"Our Company spends a great percentage of time teaching men their speciality—communication work in some form or another, during monthly drills," Capt Yarborough said. "Regarding basic military subjects, we stress review rather than repeated instructions."

In answer to the question, why did you join the Reserves, Cpl Jerrell L. Wood, of the Motor Transport Section and the Company's only license examiner, said: "Assignment to Motor Transport has helped me in my civilian business." His business is excavating and grading, using trucks and tractors. "Summer training has been a great assist to me personally because it gives me the opportunity to attend schools and work on similar types of vehicles used in my business."

Other points he touched on were meeting the public, instruction techniques, the ability to express a viewpoint and the fact that he has become a good conversationalist through Reserve training. Wood joined the Fifth Communication Company in 1956. His last two promotions were made meritoriously.

Not only is he the official license examiner for his Company, but for all Marine Reserve units in the greater Los Angeles area. During Summer training at San Diego several years ago, he completed the 40-hour License Examiner's Course. He had a score of 96 percent, setting a high test mark at that time.

Meritorious promotions are frequent for members of the Fifth Communication Company. At the January drill session, two were promoted to Corporal and 11 to the rank of Lance Corporal.

Marksmanship, promotion tests and maintenance of communications gear and vehicles are all parts of the regular training. "Everyone has the opportunity to fire the range at least once every six months," ASSgt Kofton said.

Quarterly, the Fifth Communication Company fires in competition against all other units in the 12th MCRRD. Scores are mailed to San Francisco where they are judged one against the other.

One member of the rifle team is Pfc

William J. Newton, of the Radio Relay Platoon. In November, 1958, while a recruit at San Diego, he qualified with a score of 239. It was the highest score ever fired by a Six-Month Reservist and might still stand as an all-time record. Newton is a mobile home designer in private life.

This year, rifle requalification will take place at Camp Pendleton in May. Stragglers will fire at El Toro in September following the 15-day annual Summer training period.

As for local sports, the Long Beach Reservists field basketball and touch football teams in season against city teams. There is a constant vollyball rivalry between the I-I staff and the Reservists. In the past, the I-I'ers have won a majority of the bouts.

The annual "Toys for Tots" drive is probably the Long Beach Reservists biggest single community assist. Last year, they collected a total of 29,100 toys. The gifts were collected from barrels located at 20 fire stations and three supermarkets.

For almost seven years, since the close of the Korean conflict, the Long Beach Reservists have labored at its Terminal Island training center to attain a state of "combat readiness." "To us, combat readiness means preparing the Company Reservists to perform their jobs just as well as their counterparts on active duty in the regular Marine Corps," Capt Lazur said.

These rigorous training sessions at the home training center and at Summer encampments help keep the Company abreast of modern military concepts. The Fifth Communication Company is an important part of the force-in-readiness which stands prepared to back up the regulars.



Gyrene Gyngles

Just A Good Marine

He left a life of leisure,
A life of happiness.
He left the only girl,
Who's ever shown him tenderness.

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And now he's walking, proud and straight, In uniforms of tropical and green. Don't knock him cause he's griping, He's just a good Marine.

He left his dear loved family, Left all his buddies too. He never had to work a lick, His wants they were so few.

He never took an order, Never thought he'd be so keen. Don't knock him cause he's griping, He's just a good Marine.

His years still are not so many, He has yet his life to live. He's been in now, just one short year, And still has three to give.

But when his turn is ended, Six more years he'll remain. Don't knock him cause he's griping, He's just a good Marine.

He still don't approve of everything, That goes on in the Corps. Sometimes he even wonders, What he ever signed up for.

The Corps has men of many years, And men still in their teens. Don't knock them 'cause they're griping, They're just good Marines.

PFC D. E. Miller

U. S. Marines

Here I am, away from home, My parents, and my girl. But there are other fellows here, The best trained in the world.

They're the sharpest and the best, The world has ever known. They'll do most any kind of job, And you'll never hear them moan.

And when our country is in need, They're first to take their stand. To fight like devils for our flag, And all for which it stands.

They're yelling, screaming, fighters, And never will retreat. And with their motto, "Semper Fi," They'll never meet defeat.

They're out to win, with a will to use, Most any way and means. I guess you know who I write about, The United States Marines.

Pvt John C. Eschenbach

Hurry Up and Wait

Since days of yore, in this old Corps, There has been much debate. To be on time, in any clime, You hurry up—and wait.

Land, sea, or air, or anywhere, If you must keep a date. To be there last, you rush real fast, You hurry up—and wait.

While on a hike the pace you strike, Should be a healthy gait. But in the rear, it's all too clear, You hurry up—and wait.

The day I die, I'm sure that I, Will reach the Pearly Gate. Only to hear, "You're due next year, You hurry up—and wait.

D.I.

With uniform immaculate.

At the busy Depot gate.

His shoes well glossed,

With rasping voice,

It's loud and clear,

So all will understand.

And when he's heard,

Men move without delay.

Reflect the noonday sun.

And ribbons on his uniform,

Reveal the deeds he's done.

He gives a sharp command.

And standing ramrod straight.

The D.I. meets arriving "boots,"

AGySgt Joe A. Sage

All well-informed, Their training now is under way.

From drill fields, To the many classroom halls. He imparts new knowledge, And response to bugle calls.

He teaches skills, With book or bayonet. And gives them spirit, None will e'er forget.

The Drill Instructor knows, His huge responsibility. To make Marines to serve, On land, in air, at sea.

He sends them out, With will to do or die. This special Leatherneck, All recruits call D.I.

Harry A. Koch



When he joined the Marine Corps I cried such selfish tears. I was thinking only of myself, Scared by childish fears.

But now I realize, As I should have then. He joined the Marine Corps, To be a man among men.

Now it gives me confidence, And makes me beam with pride. To know that he'll soon be, Once again, by my side.

He'll not be a boy now, As he was four months ago. But a man who will know how, To cope with friends and foe.

I've learned so much by waiting, And having faith in him. Our love is steadily growing, It never shall grow dim.

In him is all my trust, On him I will heavily lean. For this man is my sweetheart, This guy is my Marine.

Miss Gayle Wallick

END

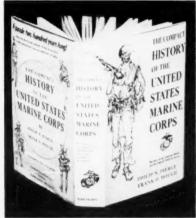
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THE COMPACT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS by LtCol Philip N. Pierce USMC, and LtCol Frank O. Hough, USMCR. Illustrated. Hawthorn Books, Inc. New York Price \$4.95

This history is a panoramic story of the Corps, in which the saga of the American Marine unfolds in the drama and excitement of military adventure from the days of the Continental Marines of 1776 to the beachheads of Korea and Lebanon.

The illustrations by Gil Walker are



Hawthorn Books, Inc.

in the best tradition of the late Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr. The reader will find himself looking for the Thomason signature on the sketches throughout the book.

The authors have done considerable research for their book as can be seen by the following quote: "For a great number of years scholars of Marine history have been at a loss to explain the apparent void in the career of Samuel Nicholas (first Commandant of the Corps). During the latter part of the Revolution he apparently dropped

from sight for several months. This disappearance has been explained in various ways. . . .

"It is true that Nicholas virtually disappeared from the scene for approximately five months during the year 1781. But his activities were a far cry from the prosaic duties of administration and recruiting. Not only was he very much in the field, but the fate of the nation may very well have rested in his hands, during what was undoubtedly the most important mission of his lifetime."

The reader will find many other "firsts" concerning the history of the Corps in this excellent book. This history can well be considered a major contribution to American historical writing. This reviewer considers it a must for every Marine, whether he be officer or enlisted, not to mention the families and friends of Marines.

B. M. Rosoff

U. S. MARINE AIRCRAFT —1914-1959, by William T. Larkins. Aviation History Publications, Concord, Calif.

Price \$5.00

Mr. Larkins has compiled an excellent pictorial history of the aircraft used by the United States Marine Corps from 1914 to 1959. Through the use of 490 photographs, a detailed and accurate picture story of the evolution of Marine Corps aviation is presented.

The book is well organized, in that the aircraft are presented by the date of their use, with each page dated at the top for quick and easy reference. The photographs were carefully selected to show the aircraft to their best advantage and to show the markings of many Marine Corps squadrons. Captions for the pictures are carefully prepared in detail.

Here is an excellent book for those who are seriously interested in the history of Marine Corps aircraft. This work, the result of 23 years of research, is now being published for the first time.

W. W. Barr

HOW TO BOWL BETTER by Ned Day. ARCO Publishing Co., Inc. New York

Price \$2.50

Here is a book that is bound to improve your bowling game. The author, Ned Day, is one of the top champions in the field. His record is one of the most outstanding in bowling today, including such feats as achieving 83 perfect scores of 300. He has rolled 33 successive strikes on two different occasions and has a competitive average of 221 for more than 5000 games.

Photos of this champion show you, step-by-step, how to perfect your own game. Additional pictures of Don Carter, Lou Campi, Buzz Fazio and

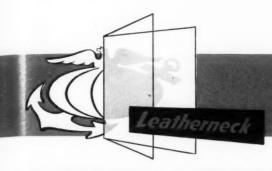


Bill Lillard in action give the reader a gallery of champions to act as teachers.

The reader is shown how to hold a ball, the proper stance, footwork, delivery, and follow-through. The book also describes the proper bowling form and how to throw a straight ball, a curve, and a hook. Head pin and spot bowling, making strikes and spares, and what to do about splits are just a few of the other subjects covered. Hundreds of sequence pictures guide the reader to a better game.

This book is recommended for the beginner as well as the advanced bowler.

B. M. Rosoff END



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- 1. THE COMPACT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS—This is the whole panoramic story of the Corps in which the saga of the American Marine unfolds in the drama and excitement of military adventure from the days of the Continental Marines of 1776 to the beachheads of Korea and Lebanon.

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Discount price -\$9.00

4. THE CRACKER-JACK MARINES—by Ben Masselink. Here is a novel of sheer entertainment, without the blood and guts of the novel usually associated with Marines. It is a story of one Marine's tour of recruiting duty in Chicago during WWII. Its setting is wartime and the author keeps the reader aware of this.

Discount price -\$3.40

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Discount price -\$4.50

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